

# FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

VOL. 1.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.

No. 3

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF ALASKA.

FOLLOWING IS THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

Governor—John G. Brady; private secretary, Mrs. George K. Brady.  
U. S. Judge—C. S. Johnson.  
U. S. Attorney—Burton E. Bennett.  
Assistant District Attorney—Alfred J. Daly.  
District Clerk—Albert D. Elliott.  
Deputy Clerk—Walton D. McNair.  
U. S. Marshal—J. M. Shoup.  
Surveyor General—W. L. Distin.  
Register—John W. Dudley.  
Receiver—Roswell Shelly.  
Court Interpreter—George Kostrometoff.  
Commissioners—C. W. Tuttle, Sitka; John Y. Ostrander, Juneau; K. M. Jackson, Fort Wrangel; L. R. Woodward, Unalakleet; Philip Gallagher, Kodiak; John U. Smith, Dyea; W. J. Jones, Circle City; Charles H. Isham, Unga.  
Deputy Marshals—W. A. McNair, Sitka; Edward S. Staley, Juneau; W. D. Grant, Fort Wrangel; J. McDonald, Douglas; Edward C. Hasey, Kodiak; Lewis L. Bowers, Unga; J. C. Blaine, Unalakleet; H. J. Melhus, Skagway; John Cuddehe, Circle City; —, Snook, Dyea.  
Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, W. C. Pedlar.  
Educational Agent—Sheldon Jackson.  
Assistant Agent—William Hamilton.  
Superintendent of Schools—W. A. Kelly.  
Postmistress, Sitka—Mrs. Archangelsky.

### CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

Collector—J. W. Ivey.  
Special Deputy—W. P. McBride.  
Deputy and Inspector—Wm. Millmore and C. L. Andrews, Sitka.  
Deputy Collectors—Joseph Arment, Fort Wrangel; E. M. VanSlyke, Mary Island; W. G. Thomas, Kodiak; G. W. Caton, Cook Inlet; T. E. Holmes, Kachuk; J. F. Sinaut, Unga; John P. Ward, Unalakleet; E. T. Hatch, St. Michael; Chas. Smith, Circle City; John C. Tenny, Juneau.  
Inspectors at Juneau—Loring K. Adams, Harry Minto and John R. Audlin.  
Inspectors at Fort Wrangel—Edward Hofstad, S. L. Adams, Geo. J. Smith, E. L. Hunter, Wm. Denny.  
Inspectors Afloat—J. S. Slater, S. F. Hodges, L. H. Lovejoy, Edgar Grim.

**M. J. Cochrane,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
JACKSON BLOCK.  
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.  
Will practice in all the courts of the state.

**G. O. Bates,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
OFFICE, JACKSON STREET.  
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

**Oscar C. Stone,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
SECOND AVENUE.  
Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

**A. G. McBride,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law  
Office with U. S. Deputy Marshal,  
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

**DR. W. L. HARRISON**  
**DENTIST**  
(With Dr. Campbell)  
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

**FRED W. CARLYON**  
**Watchmaker and Jeweler.**

Has just moved into McKinnon block and will soon have a fine stock of jewelry.  
**Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing and Engraving a Specialty.**  
Remember the place  
212 Front Street,  
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

C. E. Davidson Webster Brown

**BROWN & DAVIDSON**  
**CIVIL & MINING ENGINEERS**  
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**SURVEYORS**  
OFFICE:  
Op. Stikeen Hotel Fort Wrangel.

**WRANGEL ICE CO.**  
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**ICE**  
649 FRONT ST.  
FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

## FROM TELEGRAPH CREEK.

Canadian Government is Pushing Work on the Trail.

### NEEDED EXPLANATION

Interesting Interview.—Dr. Robinson Discovers a Rich Quartz Claim that Assays Over \$600 to the Ton.—Appreciated.—A Peculiar Way of Catching Fish.

The Mono came down the river from Telegraph Thursday. She monkeyed around on the bay quite awhile before pulling up to her berth at the McKinnon wharf, but a News man was watching her and as soon as her lines were securely fastened went on board.

"Is this Captain Armstrong?" asked the News man, addressing a pleasant looking gentleman.

"Yes sir," said the captain and handing him our card he invited us into his cabin. We handed him a copy of the News, and after he had complimented its appearance, the writer commenced popping the questions at the captain.

"What are they doing on the Lake Teslin road?—we hear so many conflicting reports down here from Glenora parties."

"Well, said the captain, in the first place, to understand the situation, you must remember that the oldest, best and principal trail starts out from Telegraph creek. There is another trail from Glenora, that is to form a junction with the old trail, but it has not been built through to a connection with the first mentioned trail, and of course parties starting out from Glenora find an uncompleted trail, but work is being done on that trail and it will soon be completed. On the trail from Telegraph creek, tell your readers, over sixty men are at work for the Canadian government, besides a gang of bridge builders that are now putting a bridge across the Nahkeen river which is about sixty miles out from Telegraph creek. From Telegraph creek to the summit, a distance of about ten miles, there is now completed a good wagon road and from there the width of a wagon road will be cut out, but only a trail will be made across for a pack train and when that is accomplished the men will return to the end of the wagon road and complete that to the lake."

From this statement it will be observed that the Glenora trail is not in proper condition for the use of the traveling public, but by going to Telegraph creek, parties can go through, as they have been doing for some time.

"Captain, how is the boat? I understand she was built on the Stikeen river."

"All right, indeed. She does splendidly and is the lightest draught boat on the river, and I take her up to Telegraph creek every trip. Keeping posted on the news, as you newspaper men do, you of course know but few boats go up that far. Yes, she was built on the Stikeen. We went into eight feet of snow near the boundary line last winter, put up our own saw mill and planer, and in fifty-eight days were going up the river."

"Have you any other news from above?"

"Yes, the steamer at Lake Teslin is almost completed; the machinery is all over there."

We mistrusted the captain was "shying" around our question. There was some other news we wanted for the dear readers of the paper the captain had been complimenting. We looked at the captain and the captain looked at us. We were both probably thinking of the same thing, so we broke the silence in our softest and most gentle tone.

"Captain, who was the prisoner that you brought down from Telegraph creek and transferred to the tug Czar out in the bay before you tied up at the wharf?" asked the News man.

This took him by surprise. Really, we believe he thought he was being interviewed by a mind reader. The Captain didn't know there was another mind reader in Fort Wrangel besides Inspector Hofstad. What passed through the captain's mind, we of course don't know—we are only guessing, but we got what we were after, anyhow.

"Why, that was Claus—I think that was his name—the man who murdered two men some eight miles up the river last March. He was kept at Telegraph with the expectation that he would be tried at that place, but the authorities have concluded not to hold a court up there and he is being taken to Nanaimo. I feel very sorry for the witnesses. They came from Los Angeles, California and have been detained ever since April. They also go down. I came down the river and remained out in the bay until the tug pulled up side of me, when the transfer was made, and then for the first time this trip I pulled up to the wharf."

This ended our talk with Captain Armstrong, who is one of the most affable gentlemen we ever met, and who no doubt makes it pleasant for those traveling in his boat.

The report, current around here, that the Athenian and the Tartar had been chartered by the United States government, for the transportation of troops to Manila, is officially denied by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., which says that no negotiations whatever have been pending.

**"THE BEST I EVER SAW."**  
That Is What Dr. Robinson, of Fort Wrangel Said Concerning a Quartz Vein. A Run of Hard Luck Followed by A Rich Strike. Assays Over \$600. To The Ton.

Dr. H. J. Robinson returned to Fort Wrangel last week from a prospecting tour among the islands. He was formerly from Los Angeles, his family is still there, but he has been up in Alaska for quite a while and expects to remain until he makes a good strike, which he has probably done on his last trip out. The Doctor has not had all "smooth sailing" since he came to this country. He was over in the Copper river country last winter and early spring. He fractured one of his lower limbs while there and also took the fever and he came back to this place to live or die, he didn't exactly know which, but in this place the sick got well and broken limbs are speedily repaired and it wasn't long until the Doctor was out looking as fresh as a daisy.

A News man heard of Dr. Robinson's return and soon had the pleasure of meeting him. We found him with his friend B. A. Stephens who is also from Los Angeles and they were "tilliums" down there as well as here.

"Well Doctor, where have you been since you left our city a month ago?" said the writer.

"Oh, I have been looking for that much desired commodity, gold. I left here 30 days ago in a small boat—a Columbia river fishing boat, and have prospected on the islands. I was not more than sixty miles from here."

"What luck did you have?" was asked.

"Look at that," was the reply and he handed the writer three small pieces of dark looking ore. "That is the best I ever saw. It assays \$600.28 in gold and copper. I know that to be true for I made the assay myself. I carry an assay outfit with me and therefore can soon tell just how good the discovered ore is."

The Doctor will take back with him some men and supplies and will prospect the claim so that there can be no chance of it not being what he thinks it is. Before this paper reaches its readers, the Doctor, with his men and supplies, will be on their way to the island. The Doctor has promised to keep us posted on the work done and we doubt not our readers will in future issues hear much more concerning the Doctor and his strike. We have not given the name of the island where this discovery has been made—we have thought it best not to do so in this issue.

Dr. Robinson is an experienced prospector. He was all through Montana and understands what he is doing. In speaking of this part of Alaska, he said it would become the greatest mining country in the world. "I never saw so much gold in all my life as I saw during the 30 days I was gone," said the Doctor.

### Appreciated.

We are very grateful to our friends and patrons for the cordial reception extended to the first two issues of the News. It has been our aim to start and publish a paper in Fort Wrangel that will come as near giving entire satisfaction as is possible, and our gratification reached its full limit when we received the compliments and congratulations of many of the numerous bright women in this city:

"You certainly are entitled to congratulations on your paper," said one to the editor. "We are always glad to get the News," said another. "The paper is all right, but how do you manage to get all the news?" said one who declared she had read every line. "It looks like a city paper" declared one, and these expressions are only a few of the many encouraging words spoken to us. The appreciation thus made known to us can only have one effect—an incentive to improve the paper we publish and we shall not be content until we know that every man is a reader of its columns and that women and children cry for it.

### Peculiar Way of Fishing.

The natives of this part of the country are resourceful in the tactics they employ in the pursuit of game and fish and in some instances the modernized appliances of the day have made little impression on their minds nor changed their modes of operation. Last Sunday we took a little stroll up the beach Stikeen way and had not proceeded far until our attention was directed to the peculiar methods of two Indians in a canoe, who were repeatedly circling about a large rock that had been exposed by the low tide. The Indian in the stern of the canoe devoted his time exclusively to propelling and guiding it, while the one in the bow operated a long slim pole, which he plunged into the water with monotonous regularity, and as often with a backward sweep brought up and struck against the rail of the boat behind him. It was some time before we divined the purpose of his eccentric actions, then we noticed that every time the pole came up out of the water one or two fish were impaled upon it, which were thrown into the boat by the movement described above. It seems that the candlefish at this time of the year congregate in great numbers in the shallow waters and that the Indian armed with his long pole, piercing the side of which is a row of long, sharp needles, goes forth and does great slaughter among the finny tribes. Each swoop of his weapon finds one or more luckless victims.

## THE GOOD STEAMER CLUTCH

Was Originally Designed for an Indian Rajah.

### NOW ON ALASKA RUN

The Fastest Boat on the Alaska Waters.—The Judgship.—The Tug Czar.—Judge Caldwell.—Latest News from the Unuck River.—Consumption and Its Cure.

Last Thursday forenoon a strange boat came rapidly into the bay and many eager eyes and field glasses were turned toward it. One living near the water soon becomes familiar with the general appearance of the various boats that enter the harbor, and from a long distance the people know the name of the craft, but when a new boat arrives everybody asks his neighbor, "What boat is that?" So when the Clutch came steaming in, the people looked and looked, and everybody was asking, "What boat is that?"

The Clutch pulled up to the McKinnon wharf, and of course a News man was there to enquire all about the new visitor. The captain, W. H. Newcomb, was found in his cabin and the writer was courteously received.

"Captain," said the News man, giving him a copy of the great and only live paper in Alaska, "Where are you from, where are you going and what kind of a craft are you bringing into this harbor?"

The captain smiled and said, "Well, we are from Vancouver, and from this on will make regular trips to your city. The name of the boat, as you will observe, is the 'Clutch,' so named after a large district in India. This boat was built, as a yacht, at Hull, England, for the Rajah of Clutch. She is 185 feet long with a 21 foot beam. As to other matters concerning her, I will show you over the boat and you can judge for yourself."

An inspection by the writer disclosed to him that the Clutch was one of the nicest, cleanest, prettiest boats ever tied up to a Fort Wrangel wharf. Her staterooms are unusually large, well furnished and contain but two bunks each. The second-class passengers also have staterooms and but two berths to the room. The dining room is large, well lighted, and all the seats are cushioned. The boat is also provided with steam heat, electric lights and baths. The bottom is steel. She is a very economical boat to run and will make about 17 knots an hour with less than two tons of coal consumption.

The boat was brought to Vancouver from Singapore. She is brand new, and some little work is to be done on her yet, such as painting, and laying part of the carpets. She belongs to the Union Steamship company of Vancouver, and will be found a lively competitor for the trade. She brought up fifty head of stock, some freight and a fair passenger list, and will go no further north. Her officers are, H. Newcomb, captain; H. K. Turner, purser; Mr. Kick, engineer, and J. E. Haigh, steward.

### The Judgship.

It is reported that Judge Johnson will not be confirmed as judge of this district. There seems to have been some very strong, well organized opposition to him ever since his appointment. We are not familiar with all the charges made against the judge, and have felt very favorably inclined to ward him. We had the pleasure of attending his court while some proceedings were had, and his prompt rulings, keen judgment and general demeanor impressed us very favorably. Should it be finally determined that Judge Johnson is to retire and an appointment will take place from outside the district, we would suggest the name of Judge Thomas J. Humes of Seattle, who has had eight years experience on the bench in his city. He is now mayor of Seattle, and might not want the place, but if he should desire to be judge of this district, he certainly would have a fine following.

### The Tug Czar.

The tug Czar, of Victoria, with the Transfer in tow pulled up to the Davidge wharf last Wednesday evening. The Transfer was taken up to some point near Skagway with 400 head of cattle. She was formerly used to transfer cars from Union on Vancouver island to Vancouver and her size may be estimated by her capacity to carry a dozen cars at a time. A large crowd of people were on the wharf to see the strange craft come in. She is on her way to Vancouver where she will be loaded with more cattle for the north.

### Judge Caldwell.

W. W. Caldwell, formerly from this city, arrived in town last Thursday and on the following day left for Dawson. He was better known in this city as "Billy Goat Judge," than by his true name. The Judge drove some goats here last winter and together with some dogs, made up a team that took him to Telegraph Creek. When the history of Fort Wrangel is written the Judge's name will loom up in a conspicuous manner.

There is some talk of the river steamer Victorian being taken to St. Michaels to take a run up the Yukon.

### FROM THE UNUCK RIVER.

A Returned Miner Who Talked but Little. A Long Time There.

Mr. Peter Curn arrived in town last week from the Unuck river country. He has been there for the past four or five years and after some much needed rest and recreation, will return to the "field of gold." Mr. Curn was seen by a News man soon after his arrival. He was not inclined to talk very much about the country he was in, but between his questions, that he asked of the writer, we managed to get a little news out of him for our readers.

"Well what have you got up there in the way of gold?" asked the News man. "There is some placer mining up there," said Mr. Curn. "I have been up there for the past four or five years and have made wages." Here the reporter was told that he wouldn't tell any more and for some moments the conversation drifted onto subjects that would not interest our readers.

"I suppose you are going back again?" "Oh yes in a couple of months."

"How many are there up there in your party?"

"Five," was his answer and again he lapsed into a state of innocuous desuetude.

From this interview, our readers will no doubt think that, the language of Mark Twain, concerning Blakes item is applicable, when he said, considering the elaborate circumstantiality of detail, the item does not contain as much information as it ought. But this is all we got. That Mr. Curn, who appears to be a bright, rustling fellow, should stay up there for four or five years on an income amounting to wages is hardly probable, and we think he is making it all right and that his pockets are probably full of that "root of all evil."

### Consumption and Its Cure.

For years the physicians and surgeons of the world have been waging an unceasing warfare against that most dreaded disease, consumption, and that considerable progress has been made during the past ten years cannot be doubted. Every step taken is given to the public in the various newspapers, and the new remedies, in many cases, are sent to the afflicted free of charge. If wishes for success by the doctors who are giving so much time, study and research and thought to the causes and cure of the disease mentioned would only be of some assistance, they would thus be aided by the people of the whole earth, civilized and uncivilized, for there are none that are free from its destructive effects.

The San Francisco Call of a recent date has the following to say concerning the research of Dr. Pillsbury, instructor in Bacteriology in the Cooper Medical Institute of that city:

"Dr. Pillsbury is the man who is entitled to the honor of having made one of the most important bacteriological discoveries of the decade. In isolating the alkaloid, or active principle, of bacilli tuberculosis he has opened the door to the finding of a cure for consumption, the dreaded white plague. Scientifically a cure is now nearer at hand than ever before. Dr. Pillsbury has worked years at his theory and in order to make his tests has bred billions of billions of bacilli tuberculosis."

The most important part of the discovery is that of the Alkaloid of Bacilli Tuberculosis, which it seems has not heretofore been accomplished. The production of the alkaloid by the doctor is given in his own language, as follows:

"The pure washed bacilli culture is washed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. It is then washed again in pure re-distilled alcohol and filtered. The filtrate is then distilled and the residue dissolved in water and precipitated with phosphomolybdic acid.

"Again the product is filtered and the residue broken up with Baryta water. The barium is then precipitated with carbon dioxide. The filtrate is then evaporated and the residue exhausted with alcohol, which gives the alkaloid in a comparatively pure state.

"It is now in the form of white crystals and answers all the usual tests for alkaloids, such as chloride of gold, chloride of platinum, etc., leaving no doubt that it is the pure alkaloid of bacilli tuberculosis."

In a statement made by the doctor, he describes the propagation of the bacilli, of which he uses billions. In order to get enough to make even a small test it is necessary to breed them. This process consists of injecting a small number of the living bacilli into a specially prepared veal broth and keeping it at a temperature of about 100 degrees. From the tiny specks at first visible in the compound the microbes spread all through the mass of broth in a few weeks.

They were then washed out with alcohol and water and put into a large jar for future use.

Of course this washing kills them, but it leaves with them all their organic elements.

In this condition the mass of bacilli looks like a jar of corn meal and can be handled in much the same manner.

The Dr. Pillsbury referred to is a son of Dr. Pillsbury, who is now in this city, of whom mention was made in our last issue.

The Thistle towed the scow Isabelle up to the Davidge wharf last Thursday evening. They were both heavily loaded with coal which they commenced discharging Friday morning. The Davidge wharf now has a large supply of coal on hand.



## FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

McBRIDE & HENSHAW, Publishers.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

Prophet Totten says: "All great events occur in even years." That's odd.

Whether in a nation or an individual, empty pride is at least as bad as an empty pocket. There's nothing in it.

Even four hundred years ago when it ran up against America Spain hadn't any idea it was the great country it is.

Abdul Hamid isn't saying a word nowadays. The Spanish atrocities in Cuba evidently have shamed him into silence.

What's the use of sending an expedition out to search for Andree? Why not ask a Key West correspondent where Andree is?

A contemporary asks "Whom are missing?" Without attempting to answer this question we will wager that the list includes Lindley Murray.

A New York paper says that a man in that city has three wives living under one roof. That fellow apparently regards matrimony as a sort of three-ring circus.

We have no doubt that Laureate Austin would accomplish much better results if he would furnish the subjects only and hire somebody else to furnish the verse-making.

A Baltimore widow, according to the provisions of her husband's will, has forfeited \$1,000,000 of his estate in order to marry his lawyer. She probably will not lose a nickel.

The Russian Emperor thinks Cuba a very small plat to fight over. He breaks off a chunk of the Chinese empire that is larger than the suffering island about once a week and adds it to his territory.

It is announced that thirty-one women have signified their willingness to marry General Cassius M. Clay. Before these negotiations proceed further the general ought to do a little business in divorce court.

The booksellers of Paris ordered 63,000 copies of Zola's "Paris" in advance of publication. The subsequent experience of the great painter of the woes of the poor and the injustice of the unthinking rich will not ultimately lessen the number of his readers.

The infidelity of ending a sentence with a proposition is pre-eminently pardonable in this note addressed to a collector of customs: "Find ten dollars which the writer defrauded the United States of." The English of sincere penitence is above criticism.

Arbor day is the antidote for the flood disasters in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. It will take many decades to make good the havoc of the woodman's ax, but persevere, and eventually equilibrium of nature may be restored and the devastations of the flood withheld.

A Boston girl who has been trying to find out why her bicycle often runs into objects she tries to avoid thinks she has solved the problem at last. She says: "It is hypnotic influence of concentrated attention, rendering the movements inco-ordinate, so that the rider becomes the victim of perverted reflexes of purposeless effort and the abject subject of an optical delusion." And perhaps she is right.

The hoisting of the Russian flag over Port Arthur and Tai-Lien-Wan undoubtedly marks the beginning of the end of the oldest empire in the world. Up to this time China, while passing through many vicissitudes as modern progress had crowded upon its ancient conservatism, has preserved its integrity and its sovereignty. It has been forced in some degree out of its seclusion, but it has remained a national entity. To-day it is regarded as the prey of European powers, and its partition among the earth-hungry Western nations has already begun.

Scraping the lining of a chimney to get gold and silver is a form of mining which the books do not recognize, but it may be profitable under certain conditions. The chimney of the Assay office in Wall street, New York, is nearly two hundred feet high. A new lining of fire brick has been put in it. The old lining, over forty years old, yielded almost fifteen hundred dollars. There were fifty-two ounces of gold and eight hundred and sixty ounces of silver in the scrapings. Smoke which has a market value through deposits of precious metal it makes ought to be treated with great respect.

A Wyoming stock-raiser, dissatisfied with his surroundings and in haste to be rich, recently sold his land and started for the Klondike. A few months later a French mineralogist discovered near the despoiled ranch a mine of cobalt, a rare and valuable metal. The

whole district promises to become a new center of wealth. It was upon land sold to enable the former owner to start for the gold mines of California, that the great oil wells of Pennsylvania were afterward found; and both these incidents accentuate the fact that we are continually within reach of important discoveries and great opportunities, missing them by a hair's breadth of impatience, failure to observe or lack of preparation.

Something entirely new in qualifications for suffrage is about to be given a trial in Louisiana. The provision finally adopted, not without opposition, requires an educational test for suffrage, but makes an exception where the illiterate voter possesses property or his wife has property. Exception is also made in case of a foreigner naturalized prior to the first of this year, and in the case of an illiterate voter whose father or grandfather was a voter in Louisiana or some other State previous to Jan. 1, 1867. With voting where suffrage is granted because of the elector's garden patch or his wife's mules we are familiar, for several States have similar property qualifications. But the plan of permitting a man who cannot read and has no mules to vote simply because his grandfather was a voter more than thirty years ago is a decided innovation. The proposal would be amusing were it not so serious. In business life young men frequently bank on the credit of their fathers, and in social life there is a tendency to rely on grandfathers or more distant ancestors. This, however, is the first suggestion of a hereditary qualification for suffrage in any American State. It certainly is not a suggestion of the surviving grandfathers, for few of them would care to continue voting indefinitely through illiterate descendants. This strange suffrage qualification is of doubtful validity. A majority of the delegates opposed it, but accepted it as a compromise. Both of the United States Senators from Louisiana have declared it unconstitutional from a Federal standpoint, and a number of other Senators consulted denounce it. If it is finally tried and sustained what new and strange suffrage qualification may we not expect from the next constitution-making body?

In Japan's new Cabinet are several young men who have imbibed much of the commercial spirit of the age. They are aggressive young fellows who are committed to the developing of the material resources of the Empire. Prime Minister Ito, who for the third time is at the head of the Cabinet, is disposed to give his young colleagues wide latitude in which to carry out their policy of building up the industries of the country. Last year over five hundred miles of new railway were constructed in Japan, and this year it is proposed to build even a greater mileage. All told, there are two thousand miles of railway in Japan, and in order to make them pay they must be fed with the traffic that springs out of commercial activity. These railways belong both to the government and private corporations, and connect the principal cities of the Empire. In order to stimulate manufactures, the new Cabinet decides to negotiate a commercial treaty. Germany has been selected as one of the countries which will be invited to enter such a treaty. The Japanese argue that Germany manufactures machinery which they need, and consumes the products which they manufacture. Therefore a commercial treaty with Germany is looked upon as a desirable acquisition. This eagerness, on the part of the Japs, to secure a commercial treaty, under which the products of the two countries thereto may be advantageously exchanged, ought to attract the attention of our government. Germany produces no machinery that we do not produce and she consumes no Japanese products that we do not consume. We can secure the trade of Japan if we go after it on terms that will be acceptable to the new Cabinet, but we cannot get it if we remain inactive and silent while Germany is pursuing the prize. We ought to furnish the Japanese the greater part of their railway iron, and their rolling stock, but we furnish them only a small fraction of what they use. We ought to furnish them the machinery they use in their cotton and silk mills, but we do not furnish any to speak of. We ought to have a market there for our machinery, agricultural implements, etc., but the foreigners on the other side of the Atlantic enjoy a monopoly of what we ought to share. The Japanese like us. They are trying to make their system of government analogous to ours, so far as it is possible to make a monarchy resemble a republic. In view of this we ought to compete with Germany for the trade of the Japanese, and if necessary make such concessions as would secure for us a continuing market for our staples, and the products of our mills and factories, which now glut the channels of home consumption. Japan wants to trade with the outside world; why not have her trade with this country?

He—Does your father show any signs of—ah—helping us along a little? She—He sends us his best wishes in his letter. He—Great Scott! We've got more wishes now than anything else.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



## BRAVE: MARIE.

IT happened in 1870, which is still spoken of as the "terrible year" in Bois-le-Duc. The war between France and Prussia had raged all about them, but not a soldier had been seen in the tiny village, for which the peasants daily thanked their stars. The old man who lived alone with his son Charles, in the chateau above the town, and who was still known as "le Duc," though his title had vanished with his estates long before, firmly believed that France was on the road to ruin, but he scoffed at the idea that the Prussians would ever invade French territory.

But one fine summer morning Bois-le-Duc was startled by a sound of martial music and a body of Prussian soldiers marched through the town. Up the hill went the Prussians, and there before the old chateau the order to halt was given. The old soldier had seen their coming and had prepared, according to his own ideas, to receive them. From an upper window waved the colors of France, and as one of the Prussian officers started to enter the house, to learn the meaning of this hostile display, he was met by the old man, who had dressed himself in his ancient uniform and stood, sword in hand, in the center of the room.

"Ah, Prussian pig!" exclaimed he, drawing his sword, "draw and defend yourself, or I will hew you down. No Prussian ever yet entered my house, nor shall while I live."

His brave words seemed almost ridiculous when one looked at his white locks and shaking hand. The Prussian officer smiled at the thought of a sword combat with him and would probably have withdrawn, leaving the old man in peace, had not an overzealous soldier, thinking that his officer was in danger, rushed in and bayoneted the old man as he stood.

The mistake was unfortunate, but the Prussian command could not afford to waste time over a single dead Frenchman. The house was fired; the soldiers marched on, and by the time the rear of the column disappeared over the next hill little but a heap of smoking ashes was left on the spot where the old chateau had stood.

But the boy Charles, standing there beside the ashes of his father, swore to be revenged upon the Prussians. From that moment he was a man, he had a purpose.

On the afternoon of the day on which the Prussians marched through Bois-le-Duc Charles learned from the villagers the whereabouts of the nearest body of French soldiers, and set off to join them.

It was soon discovered that the strange, silent lad was a valuable member of the company on account of his knowledge of woodcraft and his absolute fearlessness. Important scouting duty was entrusted to him, and after a time he became the captain of the most daring of all the bands of the franc-tireur. His little company was a constant aggravation to the Prussians, a very thorn in the sides of division commanders.

### II.

One afternoon, shortly after the second visit of the Prussians to Bois-le-Duc, little Marie Duret was alone in her parents' cottage while they were at work in the fields. Marie was a comely little maiden, a dark-eyed, nut-brown peasant girl, and though not a dozen summers had passed over her head, she was a neat, thorough-going little housewife. Although her home stood quite apart from the other cottages and not far from the great forest, so that it could scarcely be called a part of Bois-le-Duc at all, Marie had become so accustomed to playing the mistress for a whole day at a time that she did not in the least mind the loneliness.

To-day she had set the house in order, had swept the floor and had piled beside the large brick oven a heap of faggots against the morrow's baking. All her tasks completed, Marie took possession of a low chair and began sedately to amuse herself with a large rag doll, her one playmate and inseparable companion.

Now, it happened that on this very morning Captain Charles, the franc-tireur, having gone out on a reconnoitering expedition, had been cut off from his men by half a dozen Prussian cavalrymen, and had to run for his life. The Duret cottage was the only one near him, and so, while Marie sat talking to her doll, the door was suddenly burst open and the soldier rushed in. Marie knew at once that it was Captain Charles, for she had often seen him about the village, and as she had heard of his brave deeds in aid of the French, she was not in the least frightened.

"Where canst thou hide me, little

one?" the man hurriedly asked. "The Prussians are on my track."

Marie had heard those stories of the Prussians and her heart sank with fear at the thought of facing such monsters. Nevertheless she showed herself a brave little woman. For an instant she glanced helplessly around the room. Truly there were few hiding places in the little cottage. Then her eyes fell on the large baking oven and her busy little brain found a way out of the difficulty. She quickly bade the franc-tireur get inside the oven and then she filled it with the loose faggots.

Scarcely was her work finished when she heard a loud knocking on the door and a Prussian officer entered. He stopped, abashed, when he saw only the little maid before him. Perhaps the thought of some little girl that he had left behind in the fatherland came to his mind, for the look in his eyes was quite gentle and his voice trembled in spite of himself when he spoke.

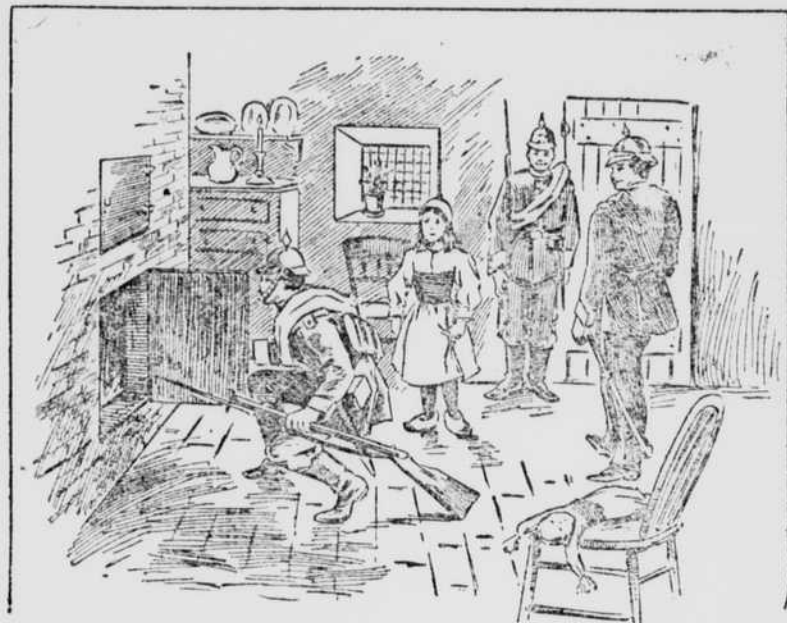
"We saw a man enter this house just now," he said. "Tell me, my little maid, where he is."

In the moment while she was waiting for him to speak Marie had had time to collect her wits and to reflect that the man did not look like such a monster after all. "No," she replied readily:

"A man? O, yes, a soldier just came in here and left that," pointing to an old musket of her father's which stood in the corner of the room, "but he is gone now," she added.

She carefully related to the Prussians how the franc-tireur had taken the path that led from the rear of the cottage to the forest.

The girl answered his questions so readily that it was hard for the officers to suspect her of deceiving him, but he ordered his men to make a thorough



ONE OF THE MEN OPENED THE DOOR AND LOOKED IN.

search of the cottage. They looked in closets and cupboards and rummaged the left. One of the men in passing opened the oven door and glanced in. Marie's heart almost ceased beating, but she gave no sign of her alarm. Seeing nothing but the heap of faggots the man closed the door. Marie could hardly keep from heaving a sigh of relief; it seemed in her own mind that she must shout of joy. As they were preparing to leave one of the men asked:

"Shall we not fire the cottage?"

It was the usual rule when a peasant was suspected of harboring a franc-



"AH, PRUSSIAN PIG!"

tireur to burn his cottage as a lesson to him and a warning to all others, but Marie's winsome manner had touched the officer's heart and the questioner received a curt, almost savage "No."

Marie watched the Prussians ride away, and when they were well out of sight, she let Captain Charles out of his narrow hiding place. He had heard all that passed in the cottage, and he kissed Marie and called her a brave girl. Then he departed by the road opposite to that which the Prus-

sians had taken, to join his men at their meeting place in the forest.

Marie was the pride of her parents and the heroine of the town when her story was made known. And in the depths of the forest, when the franc-tireur gathered about their campfire and their leader told of his narrow escape and the bravery of the little peasant girl, each man lifted his canteen and enthusiastically drank to the health and prosperity of Marie Duret.

The landlady of the little vine-covered inn at Bois-le-Duc tells this story to every stranger who visits the place. And if one is inquisitive enough to ask what afterward became of the franc-tireur and the peasant girl she will unfold her hands and say:

"Just walk up to yonder brick house on the hill and ask for Monsieur le Maire and his good wife. There you will find Captain Charles and the brave Marie."—Omaha Bee.

## THE GREAT SEAL OF ENGLAND.

What Was Done with the Old Seal of George IV.

The great seal is not allowed to leave the kingdom without special permission. In 1521 Cardinal Wolsey carried the seal into the low countries and sealed writs with it at Calais, a violation of duty which formed one of the articles of his impeachment. Nowadays, if the chancellor leave London the great seal goes with him, and if necessary the traveling sealer attends the chancellor for the purpose of actually applying the seal to documents.

When the great seal is to change hands the retiring lord chancellor goes to the queen, attended by his purse bearer, who carries the seal in its purse. The purse is handed to the queen by the purse bearer, given back to that official by her majesty, and is then handed by the purse bearer to the incoming chancellor.

George IV. had one seal only, and when William IV. succeeded him there was some contention as to the disposal of the pieces of the defaced seal of George. The difficulty came out of the fact that when William's seal was ordered (August 4, 1830) Lord Lyndhurst was chancellor, but when it was finished and ready to take the place of George IV.'s seal (August 31, 1831) Lord Brougham was chancellor. Lyndhurst claimed the old seal, on the ground that the transaction must be referred back to the date of the order for the new seal, and that the fruit

must therefore be considered as having fallen in his time; while Lord Brougham insisted that the point of time to be regarded was the moment when the old seal ceased to be the clavis regni. The matter was submitted to William IV. Greville, in his Memoirs, gives the following account of the incident:

"King William IV. is a queer fellow. Our council was principally for a new great seal, and to deface the old seal. The chancellor (Brougham) claims the old one as his perquisite. I had forgotten the hammer, so the king said, 'My lord, the best thing I can do is to give you the seal and tell you to take it and do what you like with it.' The chancellor said, 'Sir, I believe there is some doubt whether Lord Lyndhurst ought not to have half of it, as he was chancellor at the time of your majesty's accession.' 'Well,' said the king, 'then I will judge between you, like Solomon; here' (turning the seal round and round), 'now do you cry heads or tails.' We all laughed, and the chancellor said, 'Sir, I take the bottom part.' The king opened the two compartments of the seal and said, 'Now, then, I employ you as ministers of state. You will send for Bridge, my silversmith, and desire him to convert the two halves each into a salver, with my arms on one side and yours on the other, and Lord Lyndhurst's the same, and you will take one and give him the other, and both keep them as presents from me.'"—Pall Mall Magazine.

**America's First Street Railway.**  
The first street railway in America started on the Bowery, New York, and ran from Prince street to Fourteenth street, in 1831.

If you love a man, see that he wears his overcoat until the weather is warm enough to discard it.



# THE GUARDIAN



My brother Jim, he's in the regiment, an' he says he's goin' down to fight soon as the soldiers ever start, an' gee! Maybe they'll go tonight! He's got a suit just like a policeman, too. An' soldier cap, an' gun. He says they'll show the folks what they can do, he thinks it'll be fair.



But ma, she says she don't want him to go. Cause she's afraid, I guess. An' so, las' night, she was a-cryin' so when Jim said that an' less. She'd want to have a coward for a son. He'd have to go an' fight. That seemed to go an' fight. But cried an' cried all night.



An' is told Jim that if they went away she thought it was a shame. An' cried when Jim said 't was a lucky day to show that we are gamer. Sis liked Jim in his suit an' cap an' so I thought she wouldn't care, but she took on an' cried just like as though he's goin' to die down there!



But ma, you know, he never said a word, just like he couldn't talk. But just shook hands with Jim, like this, real hard. An' went to take a walk. An' bimeby I went out to try an' meet. The kids, you know, an' do something, an' pa was walkin' up the street. An' he was cryin' too!

FRANK X. PINNEGAR.

## WHERE WATER IS SCARCE.

A Disastrous Drouth Is Devastating South Africa.

A most disastrous drought is devastating South Africa, the worst known for many generations. Stock is perishing in such vast numbers that farmers are being ruined wholesale. The illustration shows the process of boring for water.



BORING FOR WATER.

water. At a little expense the Cape government provides an apparatus for the use of the farming community and drilling operations are in progress in nearly all parts of the country. It is generally believed that there is abundance of water at a depth of from fifty to a hundred feet, but the finds are few and weak. Unlike Australia there are no subterranean rivers to tap. The hope of the farmer lies in the conservation of the rainfall, which, if not stored in dams, quickly runs off into the "sluts" and "spruits," and leaves the parched earth but little refreshed. In many places the drinking supplies regularly fall short and the farmers are reduced to the thick, opaque contents of a dam. In the remotest districts the Boers experience this acutely. A Boer recently called at an Englishman's house while on a journey and asked for a drink. The Englishman had a good supply and gave him a sparkling draught. The Dutchman was greatly surprised and in his kitchen "taal" expressed himself highly delighted with such a sweet drink, as he observed, "It had neither taste nor smell."

## HOUSE WITH A HISTORY

Structure Which Has More than Common Interest for Masons.

In Canton, N. Y., stands a house which has more than a common interest for the masons of the country. It shows, in the first place, "the royal arch," which seems to be a shape of



BOYNTON'S ROYAL ARCH HOUSE.

mystic meaning to the order. And in the second place, it was built to flout the principles of its builder, Paul Boynton. In the faces of his enemies, the anti-Masons.

Boynton came to Canton in 1831 and was prominently identified with the Masonic order. About that time a crusade against the organization started;

there were pamphlets published on "Masonry Exposed" and the like. In the excitement one prominent opponent of the Masons disappeared and his comrades alleged foul play. Boynton's house was burned in the trouble that followed.

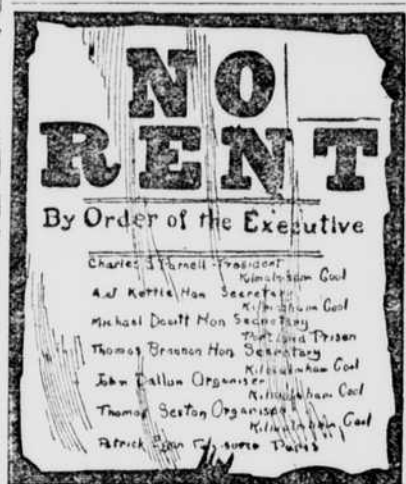
Boynton forthwith built another house. It is the "royal arch house," which is still standing. Along the cornice over each arch there are characters carved unknown to any but royal arch Masons.

## MESSAGE THAT MEANT DEATH.

The Famous "No Rent" Poster Which Landed Many Irishmen in Prison.

Here is a relic of a time made exciting by "agitation" in Ireland. It is the famous "No Rent" poster, which was one of the features of the movement of 1881 that landed so many ardent Irishmen in prison.

The National League of Ireland, the executive committee of which issued and signed this remarkable document, was opposing landlordism by coercing the tenantry into not paying rent. Such tenants as were known to intend to defy the National League and to pay had these "no rent" posters nailed to the doors. In the corners were certain terrifying sentences. "Your fate is certain if you pay rent—Capt. Moonlight," was the sentiment in one, while the other showed a coffin bearing beneath it the cheering inscription, "This



FAMOUS "NO RENT" POSTER.

is your coffin.—Rory of the Hills." The men who issued the posters were imprisoned for their offenses, but the country was placarded as daringly during their imprisonment as before. Now a copy of one of these posters is as scarce as hen's teeth, and, though not a bit artistic, they are treasured by poster collectors as if they were printed in letters of gold after a design by some master draughtsman.

## Advertisers Are Immortal.

Great advertisers live in the history of the city and the prosperity of their firms long after they themselves have "shuffled off this mortal coil;" their announcements in the newspapers continue to bear fruit after the advertisers are dead. On the other hand, the non-advertising business man is dead to the community long before he leaves this life; and his business is more than apt to die with him.—Savannah News.

"Cooper's works?" replied the shopman. "Yes, madam; here the 'Leatherstocking Tales.'" "I don't think I want them," replied the shopper. "Hasn't Mr. Cooper written any 'Golf-Stocking Tales' yet?"—Harper's Bazar.

## WEALTHY MAN'S HOME IDEA.

One Household Has Combined Hotel and Private Comforts.

"I saw something in the newspapers the other day," remarked a well-dressed, comfortable-looking man, "about Vanderbilt giving up that great house of his down there at Asheville, and I wonder that he has worried with it as long as he has, not to mention the tremendous amount of money he has spent on it. Now, I am not so rich as Mr. Vanderbilt, but I have something for a rainy day, and I have more for that purpose by not spending it all on a palace. I presume I might have put as much as \$250,000 into a home for myself and family, but instead of doing that I bought a tract of land finely located in New York State, for which I gave \$10,000. There was quite a lake on it and some pretty sharp hills, which made it cheap land, and I got plenty for my money, but it was what I wanted. It was conveniently located within three hours of the city and was not far from two or three good country towns and a mile from the railroad.

"Here I built what you might call a summer hotel. It was a house of frame, costing, furnished in a plain, substantial way, \$25,000, and had forty rooms in it, including office, ballroom and the usual similitudes of summer hotels in all their appointments, with electric light, water, sewerage, etc. On the lake I put a small launch and a lot of small boats; I built and equipped a stable accommodating a dozen horses and vehicles and I added bowling alley, tennis court, golf links and all that sort. Then I secured a good small hotel manager and a force of servants sufficient to run my hotel in a pleasant and comfortable way, without any frills, and my family and I moved in.

"My wife lived exactly as if she were in a hotel, except that the manager conferred with her when she wished any changes, and she took none of the worry of housekeeping upon herself. My sons and daughters had their apartments as in any other hotel, and I made no exactions except that the entire family should dine together every day when we were all at home. Of course we entertained and still entertain our friends, but there isn't any worry about them. We all live together as in one hotel, and everything we have is for them as much as for us, and the manager in charge of us all.

"It is the ideal way of living, and on an outlay of \$5,000 for the place and an expense of less than \$10,000 a year we live better and have ten times as much good out of life as most of our rich contemporaries get out of \$100,000 a year or more. I may add that in winter the force is cut down and we live in town, but the house is always ready for any of us who may want to go there."—Washington Star.

## Shakespeare's Knowledge.

It is not for a moment to be denied that Shakespeare's plays show an extraordinary wealth of varied knowledge. The writer was one of the keenest observers that ever lived. In the woodland or on the farm, in the printing shop or the ale house, or up and down the street, not the smallest detail escaped him. Microscopic accuracy, curious interest in all things, unlimited power of assimilating knowledge, are everywhere shown in the plays. These are some of the marks of what we call genius, something that we are far from comprehending, but which experience has shown that books and universities cannot impart. All the colleges on earth could not by combined effort make the kind of a man we call a genius, but such a man may at any moment be born into the world, and it is as likely to be in a peasant's cottage as anywhere.

There is nothing in which men differ more widely than in the capacity for imbibing and assimilating knowledge. The capacity is often exercised unconsciously. When my eldest son, at the age of 6, was in the course of a few weeks of daily instruction taught to read, it was suddenly discovered that his 4-year-old brother also could read. Nobody could tell how it happened. Of course the younger boy must have taken keen notice of what the elder one was doing, but the process went on without attracting attention until the result appeared.—Atlantic.

## He Preferred He Playing.

From Brooklyn Life comes the report of a sharp encounter between a man and a woman, one rude, the other witty.

Mrs. M., a well-known Bostonian, who talks very wittily and plays very well, once asked Prof. Blackenstein what made him so thoughtful.

"Madam," he replied, "I am wondering how it is you can make the piano talk so divinely and yourself so foolishly."

"Ah, well," retorted Mrs. M., "you see the piano knows it has me to listen to it, whereas I know I have only you to listen to me, which makes the difference."

"I pray you," said the professor, "play again. I like your playing best."

Good at Arithmetic.—Lady (in employment office)—As there are only my husband and myself in the family, I think you ought to be willing to come for less than you ask. There are only two persons to cook for." Domestic.—But, mum, when I'm wid you there 'ud be three.—New York Weekly.

## ONE STAGE TRICK.

How the Blindfolded Juggler Performs Amazingly Marvelous Tricks.

The next time you see a blindfolded juggler tossing knives and razors with unerring skill and keeping half a dozen eggs unbroken in the air at once, do not let your wonder and admiration overpower you. You have seen his assistant blindfold him with a handkerchief. Then you have seen a bag of heavy burlaps adjusted over his head and shoulders to exclude even the light. And yet not one egg ever falls. Not one knife ever escapes him.

As a matter of fact, the coarse burlap bag has threads drawn out in that part which comes before his face, and in the adjusting of it the assistant simply slides the handkerchief up or down a little. In taking the bag off again he returns the handkerchief to its place. The next time the blindfolded juggler



IT LOOKS SIMPLY MARVELOUS.

offers to perform for you assure him that a blindfolding with a handkerchief is quite enough, and that you could not think of having him smothered by a bag. Then you can have heaps of fun listening to him lie about the trick.

## WOMEN IN STOCKS.

How the Chinese Deal with Women Who Need Correction.

Punishment by the "stocks" is mostly confined to the women placed in the prisons of the Celestial empire. Some idea of how the women appear who are treated in this manner will be gained from the illustration, which is taken from a photograph. The stocks are fastened from behind; and although there is just room to move the head it is absolutely impossible for



CHINESE WOMEN IN STOCKS.

any person to get out of the stocks without assistance. After a time the punishment is terrible, for the head being forced to occupy one position—as if it were in a vice—makes the women prostrate in most cases. This is a great deal worse when three or four are yoked together.

The men, while in "durance vile," are treated a great deal better than the women, although they are tried and dealt with in a much more summary manner. A Chinese prisoner is put to death for the slightest offense, and there is no doubt that if he could save his life by so doing he would gladly bear the punishment meted out to the ladies of the Flowery Land who come under the ban of the law.

## Art of Hog Driving.

The difficulty of driving a single hog was well illustrated at the foot of 9th street the other afternoon at about train time. Some men were driving a herd of swine to Amherst, and as they approached the bridge one of the animals became obstreperous and bolted toward the city, becoming thereby separated from the rest of the drove.

The three or four men, assisted by volunteers, placed themselves between the city and the rebellious hog in a semi-circle, while one of their number advanced cautiously and began to tickle the hog's nose with a pine brush. This would make the animal turn round, and each time he did so he would move a few steps toward the bridge and the rest of the drove. The maneuvers were watched with a great deal of interest by a large crowd of spectators, and when finally the wayward one returned to the bosom of the drove a very audible murmur of admiration went up from the crowd.—Lynchburg News.

No woman can hide all her imperfections from her dressmaker.

# FLASHES OF FUN.

"Your sister got married last night, didn't she? Were you the best man?" "Naw—but I was the worst boy."—Truth.

Ada—Jack says he wouldn't marry the nicest girl living. Dolly—Pshaw! As if I'd have him.—Philadelphia North American.

Might Be Gratified.—He—What is he singing? She—"Let Me Like a Soldier Fall." He—If I only had a gun!—Pick-Me-Up.

Bill—I'm the greatest hand for dreaming fish stories. Jill—That's probably what makes you lie awake so much.—Yonkers Statesman.

"I was in an elevator once that fell fifteen stories to the basement." "Dear me; how did it feel?" "I never was so taken down in my life."—Truth.

Customer—Is this what you call a strong cup of coffee? Waiter—Yes, sure. You could hardly break one of dem cups wit' a ax.—Indianapolis Journal.

"You must be crazy." "Must?" "That is the word. If you won't be insane," continued the lawyer for the defense, "I see no way of saving your neck."—Indianapolis Journal.

"While Miss Fitz was away George took her parrot." "Anything happen?" "I don't know; she keeps the parrot down cellar, and the engagement is off."—Love and Folly.

In the Asylum—First Patient (scornfully)—Go on! You have wheels in your head. Second Patient (proudly)—Of course I have! And they're chainless wheels at that!—Puck.

Sunday School Teacher (reading to class)—And some fell by the wayside. Tommy (becoming suddenly interested)—I didn't know they rode bikes in those days!—Yonkers Statesman.

Harry—Darling, I am unworthy of you. Mabel—Oh, Harry, if you and papa agreed on every other point as well as you do on that how happy we should be!—Illustrated Bits.

"Would it be right to call a house-mover a shoplifter?" asked the ambitious boddler. "Hardly," said Asbury Peppers. "He is apt to be a house-breaker, though."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Advantages of a College Education.—She (who has just "come out")—What does "Quo Vadis" mean? He (famous halfback, '97)—"What are you giving us?" or something like that.—Brooklyn Life.

Lady Guest (to hostess)—Really I couldn't eat another hot roll, dear. I don't know how many I've had already! Freddy (sitting opposite)—I do; you've eaten eight! I've been counting.—Boston Globe.

The Dun—I hope you won't be offended if I remind you that we are very much in need of the money? The Dunned—Not at all. If anybody's going to be offended, it is yourself.—Boston Transcript.

Billy Blink (boxing instructor)—Great Scott! That was an "outer" you gave me. But what's that in your glove, I say? Amateur (just learning)—Oh, that's a horseshoe—I put it there for luck.—Tit-Bits.

Teacher—You are painfully slow with figures, Tommy. Come, now, speak up quickly. If your father gave your mother a \$50 bill and a \$20 bill, what would she have? Tommy—A fit.—Harper's Bazar.

Foxey—Did you send the Borems a card for your musical? Mrs. Foxey—Yes; how could I get out of it. Foxey—Well, I'll tell Borem that Smith is going to come. Borem owes him money.—Philadelphia Record.

Wallace—Funny how women give up their piano playing and singing as soon as they get married. Perry—But they don't. That is just a canard started by some woman to encourage matrimony.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Judge—The officer says you were drunk and disorderly. What have you to say for yourself? The Culprit—Drunk, perhaps, your honor, but not disorderly. A drunk is always in order with me.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Do you really mean to stand by what you say about retiring from public life?" Inquired the intimate friend just before an election. "How do I know?" responded the politician. "I'm no prophet."—Washington Star.

"I trust," she said, patronizingly, "that you are a true artist—that you confine your efforts to an elevated plane." "Assuredly, I do, madam," was the reply. "I am a frescoer and invariably work with a ladder."—Washington Star.

In Virginia.—"I reck'n yo' all ain't got no good-siz'd small hams, is yo?" asked Uncle Rastus. "How do you know we ain't?" asked the grocery clerk. "I didn't say yo' ain't," said Uncle Rastus. "I done axed 'is yo'?"—Chicago News.

He—I wonder what the meaning of that picture is? The youth and the maiden are in a tender attitude? She—Oh, don't you see? He has just asked her to marry him, and she is accepting him. How sweet! What does the artist call the picture? He (looking about)—Oh, I see! It's written on a card at the bottom, "Sold."—Tit-Bits.



## FORT WRANGEL NEWS

A. G. MORRIS, - - - FRED L. HENSHAW  
Editors and Publishers.

CHAS. A. HOPKINS, BUSINESS MANAGER.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1898.

EX-SECRETARY SHERMAN.

Was a Passenger on the Cottage City. Was Interviewed by a News Man.

Secretary John Sherman was a passenger on the Cottage City which arrived here today. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Pres. Wilson, Secy. Porter and Oscar C. Stone, called on Mr. Sherman and had a friendly chat and extended to him the freedom of the city.

The secretary was accompanied by his wife, and is out on a tour of pleasure. Secretary Sherman is no doubt one of the greatest men that the American continent has produced and Fort Wrangel feels honored by his visit. He was seen by a News man, and those who have seen his picture would easily recognize him. He has been reported in many papers of late as in feeble health, but we would say that for a man of his age, he is not in the condition that many claim.

Secretary Sherman was seen by a News man to whom he stated that his trip up here was one of pleasure only. He was delighted with the trip up the inside route and said it was something entirely new to him in ocean travel.

We much regret that our limited space for local news does not permit the publication of a more extended interview this week. He will return to the city in about one week on his way home.

THE DEES LAKE COUNTRY.

Thirteen Years a Resident There. Climate, Timber, Water and Game.

So much has been said of late concerning the construction of the Cassiar Central railroad that we concluded it would be interesting to our numerous readers to give some facts in relation to that country. With this object in view a reporter visited the mercantile establishment of Messrs. Reed & Sylvester of this city and soon found Mr. Sylvester who kindly consented to aid us in our endeavors to keep up the standard of the News.

"Well what do you want to know?" said Mr. Sylvester after being comfortably seated.

"Everything about the Dees lake country, when you went there, how long you remained, what you did and such other information as you think will interest our readers."

"I went up to the Dees lake country in 1871 and came away in 1888. I had three trading posts and also ran a pack train from Telegraph creek up. I bought furs, which was an important part of my business at that time. My first trip in was on the ice up the Stikkeen. There is a good trail up from Telegraph creek. The Canadian government keeps it in good repair. It was first made by a company and toll was charged to go over it, but the government finally bought the parties out and made the trail free. It is 72 miles from Telegraph creek to Dees lake and packing was done across for six cents a pound. The grades are not heavy and a railroad could be built across there without any unusual expense.

"As to climate, it gets awful cold up there and is warm in the summer. There is not much timber, enough however, for mining purposes. The grass is plentiful and water in abundance.

"As to gold there has been a great deal taken out. The placer mining was very shallow, but not many new discoveries have been made for a few years past to my knowledge. There was gold there, as I said, and undoubtedly there is some left, only the location has not been discovered.

"As to game there is plenty of it, especially caribou which is more plentiful now than it was when I went up. Fur animals grow scarcer every year and are pretty well trapped out."

The writer expressed some surprise over Mr. Sylvester staying so long up in that country and he in reply said it was a good long while, but he had plenty of time to do all the time. He intends to make a trip up there this summer, not as a matter of business, but pleasure. Mr. Sylvester is one of our very best and most enterprising citizens. He is much attached to Fort Wrangel and will probably remain here.

We Told The Truth.

In a previous issue we stated that Marshal Shoup had made no mistake in selecting Deputy Grant for this place. His work proves this. Last Sunday night George W. Barrett and John Doe, who would not give his true name, burglarized the cigar factory in this city. The crime was committed at 11 o'clock. Deputy Grant was notified at 5, and at 7, he had the two men in jail and had also secured a complete confession. How is that for speedy work?

Up the Stikkeen.

The Athenian, Mowatt captain, arrived in port last Sunday afternoon. She has some twenty-five passengers for this place, and thirty-six horses and mules. The latter were taken up the Stikkeen river in the Casca last Monday.

## GOOD NEWS FOR FORT WRANGEL.

Ex-Governor Dewdney the Bearer of an Important Order from Premier Turner. Open Up that Trail.

Ex. Gov. Dewdney, of Victoria, was a passenger on the Amur last Saturday for this place. This was the second visit of the governor to Fort Wrangel, and a better friend the city never had. He is one of the most prominent men in British Columbia and has held some of the best offices. From 1881 to 1888 he was governor of the whole of the Northwest Territory. Regina was the capital, and it was within his jurisdiction that the Reil rebellion occurred.

He was minister of the interior of the Canadian government from 1888 to 1892 and from 1892 to 1897 held the position of lieutenant-governor for British Columbia.

Gov. Dewdney was found by the News man on the Troup wharf, and with his usual kindly manner he consented to talk for the benefit of the readers of this paper. After stating that the trip up was a most pleasant one, and expressing his confidence in Fort Wrangel, he was asked by the writer what there was in the report that work was to be commenced at once on the Lake Teslin trail.

"Mr. Turner, the premier and minister of finance, and also acting for the chief commissioner of lands and works, addressed to James Porter, the gold commissioner at Glenora, an order to put on all men necessary to construct a good trail between the river and Lake Teslin. This action was taken on receipt of a petition from Glenora, and I am the bearer of this order. There is no limit to the number of men that the gold commissioner may employ—he is to build the trail, and do it at once."

"What about the railroad?" asked the News man.

"This order," the governor replied, "was given while negotiations were still pending for the construction of the railway or wagon road, in order that the pack animals waiting at Glenora might lose no time in getting through."

"When do you go to Glenora?" "I am going up on the Casca, either tonight or in the morning. I will return with her this trip and report to Mr. Turner as soon as I can get back to Victoria. So far as the Cassiar Central road is concerned, the managers in this country are daily expecting a cable from London to go ahead with its construction."

Gov. Dewdney returned from Glenora today and left for the south on the Athenian, which was in port on his arrival. While this trip is on the flying order, it certainly is a most important one. This ended the interview but the News man will see the governor on his return, and for the time thanked and bade him good bye.

A Noted Visitor.

Mr. F. S. Hussey, of Victoria, superintendent of the Provincial police, was in the city last Sunday. He went to Skaguay on the Athenian and will return on the same boat. Mr. Hussey is a bright, keen officer and an agreeable and pleasant gentleman. He was seen by a News man and expressed himself as pleased with the appearance of our city.

In reply to a question as to how he found police matters and the battle against crime, he stated everything appeared very satisfactory. A few crimes are of course traceable to the Klondike travel but as a rule the people going in are a quiet, peaceable lot of men and cause us but little trouble.

"Why did the authorities abandon the idea of holding court in Glenora?" asked the News man.

"That was owing to a defect in the jury law, and court will be held at Nanaimo very soon. It was the intention to try Courtmarch, the Glenora barber, and Hunter, but the former has escaped, so we will probably have only Hunter and Claus to try from this country. Hunter, you will remember, is the man who tried to wreck a river boat near Glenora, and Claus is charged with murdering his two partners up the Stikkeen last March."

"Are many crimes committed now?" "No; there is no epidemic in crime prevailing at this time."

"Supt. Hussey is considerably put out over the escape of Courtmarch. He would not say that that occasioned his trip up, but undoubtedly that was the cause."

A Secret Visitor.

The little revenue cutter, Cosmos, slipped into this port last Monday direct from Juneau. She is a handsome little craft and carries a crew of five men, including the revenue officers. I. Myhre Hofstad, a brother of our esteemed townsman, Mr. Hofstad, is captain. Inspector Pando and T. Brightman, engineer, are among the number. She did not remain long, but pulled out for some destination that a few persons only know. Mr. Hofstad is a bright fellow and the right man to be in charge of a boat in the revenue service.

They Wanted Fresh Meat.

Sergt. Hopkins, Corp. White, of Co. H, and Mr. Fred Rambo returned from a hunting trip on one of the large islands last Thursday. They got eight deer and captured a fawn about two months old, which, with a small bear, is being taken care of by the boys in blue.

The Largest.

Chow Chow, Huck Naw and Gee Limber, three Fort Wrangel Chinamen, caught a halibut last week in front of the News office that was over six feet long and weighed two hundred and forty-eight pounds. They sold it to West Bros. of this city.

Mosquito Dope, Sure prevention at Wrangel Drug Co.

## Program of Free Concert and Lecture.

Following is the program of a free concert and lecture to be given at the Wrangel Opera house this Wednesday evening, June 22nd, 1898:

1. Calling to Order Hon. Duncan McKinnon
2. America Audience
3. Invocation Rev. G. W. Kennedy
4. Piano Solo Miss Lulu Keefe
5. Recitation "Grand Army Badge," Miss Bertha Hunt
6. Orchestra Prof. G. H. Edson, leader
7. Solo Francis Harris
8. Select Reading Capt. Thomas A. Willson
9. Solo "Bonnie, Sweet Bessie, the Maid of Dundee," Mrs. D. McKinnon
10. Address Judge Willoughby Clark
11. Quartette Mrs. Lillie Burke, Miss Jessie Barnes, Mr. W. H. Corbiel, Prof. W. H. Porter
12. Solo Miss Etolin McKinnon
13. Recitation "Her Letter," Bera Beatrice Beebe
14. Lecture "Fort Wrangel and its Resources or, How to Build a City of Twenty-five Thousand Inhabitants" Captain B. A. Stephens

Thanks, Captain.

We are under special obligations to Capt. Harry Mowatt, of the Athenian, for favors extended to this office. The Captain is one of the most competent and careful officers that runs in Alaska waters and is in command of the finest boat that lands in this city.

A Clara Nevada Victim.

On a sand spit near Seward City the remains of one of the victims of the Clara Nevada was recently found. The body was so badly decomposed and eaten by the crows that it could not be identified. A considerable sum of money was found on the body.

Wm. A. Murray recently of Fort Collins, Colorado, has been appointed an inspector and now belongs to the "flying squadron."

The Glorious Fourth.

A citizens' meeting will be held at the court house, to arrange for a big blow out on the Fourth, Saturday night. Everybody attend.

THE LOCAL FIELD.

Items of Interest Dished Up in Brief for the Benefit of Our Readers.

The Canadian, Columbia and Victorian, three river boats, are being put into shape to go to St. Michaels. The Tordenskjold will convey them, and they will leave in a few days.

That Prince of merchants, Mr. Reid; made the News editors a pleasant call last Saturday. We are pleased to have the business men and other patrons of this paper call.

Harry Day, under the skill of Dr. Campbell and a most competent nurse, is rapidly nearing recovery.

The News force is indebted to Mr. Frank Holtham for a fine mess of mountain trout. His name is now enrolled in our book of tillicums.

The publication of the Alaska Land Laws has crowded out much of our local matter.

A fine line of photograph views of objects of interest for sale by the Wrangel Drug Co. Send one to your eastern friends.

Fred S. Purdy, agent of the Klondike Mining, Trading and Transport corporation, left for Victoria on the steamer Amur last Sunday.

H. Maitland Kersey, of the Canadian Development company, arrived Saturday on the steamer Amur, and left Monday on the McConnell.

The steamer Protection brought 12 mules from Dyea and shipped them on the steamer McConnell to Glenora on Monday.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, special agent for the investigation of agriculture in Alaska, has left a large assortment of seeds at the postoffice for gratuitous distribution.

Mr. G. H. Lamberson of Portland, a traveling salesman, is in the city and was a passenger on the Athenian. Mr. Lamberson was one of the judges in the Oregon election. He is a very pleasant gentleman and we hope he may secure a good trade in this city.

Carbolic Acid for Disinfecting, At Wrangel Drug Co. 25 cents per pint.

City Cigar and Tobacco Store

— A full line of —

Books, Stationery and Periodicals.

S. STROUSE, PROP.

Opposite McKinnon's Wharf, Fort Wrangel, No. 208 Front Street.

West Bros. WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUTCHERS.

Supplying Ships, Hotels and Restaurants a Specialty.

400 FRONT ST. FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

The W. H. PORTER CO.

RETAIL GROCERS.

Provisions of the Highest Grade Only.

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES.

Orders Called for and Delivered

NORTH FRONT ST. NEAR DAVIDGE'S WHARF Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

WILLSON & SYLVESTER, WRANGEL..... MILLS

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Yellow Cedar, Red Cedar and Spruce Lumber, Flooring, Ceiling, Rustic, Shiplap, Etc.

Shingles, Doors, Windows. FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA

S. FLESHAM.

D. ROSENBLUM.

S. FLESHAM & CO.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Fruits, Stationery, AND NOTIONS

232 FRONT STREET. Opposite McKinnon's Wharf.

Fort Wrangel, Alaska

ESTABLISHED IN 1896.

Fort Wrangel Brewery

BRUNO GREIF, Proprietor.

The new hall has been completed west of the Brewery in first-class style and is now occupied.

FIRST CLASS LODGING HOUSE

The finest lunch counter in the city which is always well provided with the very best of everything.

Refreshments the Very Best. Patronize a Home Industry.

THE CASSIAR....

In front of McKinnon's Wharf NO 217 FRONT STREET

The Gentleman's Resort

LARGE ROOM, TABLES AND CHAIRS IN ABUNDANCE

The Choicest Refreshments in the City

DON'T FORGET THE CASSIAR

Remember the....

Eureka Brewing Co.

432 FRONT STREET.

FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

A nice cool place to spend an afternoon or evening.

Best and Coolest Refreshments in the City

GIVE US A CALL.

DR. V. M<sup>C</sup>ALPIN

DENTIST.

(30 years experience.)

Seward Building, rear of Wakefield & Young FORT WRANGEL, ALASKA.

ON HAND DAY AND NIGHT.



# CASE & WILSON

Carry a full line of everything usually found in a general store

## Family Trade a Specialty

A FULL LINE OF INDIAN CURIOS.

BAR SUPPLIES AND SOFT DRINKS.

Highest Price Paid for Furs

## ALASKA HOMESTEAD LAWS

An act extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that the homestead laws of the United States and the rights incident thereto, including the right to enter surveyed or unsurveyed lands under provisions of law relating to the acquisition of title through soldiers' additional homestead rights, are hereby extended to the District of Alaska, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Secretary of the interior; and no indemnity, deficiency, or lien lands pertaining to any land grant whatsoever originating outside of said District of Alaska shall be located within or taken from lands in said district: Provided, that no entry shall be allowed extending more than eighty rods along the shore of any navigable water, and along such shore a space of at least eighty rods shall be reserved from entry between all such claims, and that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize entries to be made, or title to be acquired, to the shore of any navigable waters within said district: And it is further provided, that no homestead shall exceed eighty acres in extent.

Sec. 2. That the right of way through the lands of the United States in the District of Alaska is hereby granted to any railroad company, duly organized under the laws of any state or territory or by the congress of the United States, which may hereafter file for record with the secretary of the interior a copy of its articles of incorporation, and due proofs of its organization under the same, to the extent of one hundred feet on each side of the center line of said road; also the right to take from the lands of the United States adjacent to the line of said road, material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of said railroad; also the right to take for railroad use, subject to the reservation of all minerals and coal therein, public lands adjacent to said right of way for station buildings, depots, machine shops, side tracks, turn-outs, water stations, and terminals, and other legitimate railroad purposes, not to exceed in amount twenty acres for each station, to the extent of one station for each ten miles of its roads, excepting at terminals and junction points, which may include additional forty acres, to be limited on navigable waters to eighty rods on the shore line, and with the right to use such additional ground as may in the opinion of the secretary of the interior be necessary where there are heavy cuts or fills: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to give such railroad company, its lessees, grantees or assigns the ownership or use of minerals, including coal, within the limits of its right of way, or of the lands hereby granted: Provided further, that all mining operations prosecuted or undertaken within the limits of its right of way or of the lands hereby granted shall, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, be so conducted as not to injure or interfere with the property or operations of the road over its said lands or right of way. And when such railways shall connect with any navigable stream or tide water such company shall have power to construct and maintain necessary piers and wharves for connection with water transportation, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as impairing in any degree the title of any state that may hereafter be erected out of said district or any part thereof, to tide lands and beds of any of its navigable waters, or the right of such state to regulate the use thereof, nor the right of the United States, to resume possession of such lands, it being declared that all such rights shall continue to be held by the United States in trust for the people of any state or states which may hereafter be erected out of said district. The term "navigable waters," as herein used, shall be held to include all tidal waters up to the line of ordinary high tide and all nontidal waters navigable in fact up to the line of ordinary high-water mark. That all charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on railroads in the district of Alaska shall be printed and posted as required by section six of an act to regulate commerce as amended on March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and such rates shall be subject to revision and modification by the secretary of the interior.

Sec. 3. That any railroad company whose right of way, or whose track or roadbed upon such right of way, passes through any canyon, pass, or defile shall not prevent any other railroad company from the use and occupancy of said canyon, pass, or defile for the purposes of its road, in common with the road first located, or the crossing of other railroads at grade; and the location of such right of way through any canyon, pass or defile shall not cause the disuse of any tramway, wagon road, or other public highway now located therein, nor prevent the location through the same

of any such tramway, wagon road, or highway where such tramway, wagon road, or highway may be necessary for the public accommodation; and where any change in the location of such tramway, wagon road, or highway is necessary to permit the passage of such railroad through any canyon, pass, or defile, said railroad company shall, before entering upon the ground occupied by such tramway, wagon road, or highway, cause the same to be reconstructed at its own expense in the most favorable location, and in as perfect a manner as the original road or tramway: Provided, that such expenses shall be equitably divided between any number of railroad companies occupying and using the same canyon, pass, or defile, and that where the space is limited the United States district court shall require the road first constructed to allow any other railroad or tramway to pass over its tracks or tracks through such canyon, pass or defile, on such equitable basis as the said court may prescribe; and all shippers shall be entitled to equal accommodations as to the movement of their freight and without discrimination in favor of any person or corporation: Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed as depriving congress of the right to regulate the charges for freight passengers and wharfage.

Sec. 4. That whenever any company, the right of way to which is hereby granted, shall in the course of construction find it necessary to pass over private lands or possessory claims on lands of the United States, condemnation of a right of way across the same may be made in accordance with section three of the act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled 'An Act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and to secure to the government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes,' approved July 1st, 1862," approved July 2d, 1864: Provided further, that any such company, by filing with the secretary of the interior a preliminary actual survey and plat of its proposed route, shall have the right at any time within one year thereafter, to file the map and profile of definite location provided for in this act, and such preliminary survey and plat shall, during the said period of one year from the time of filing the same, have the effect to render all the lands on which said preliminary survey and plat shall pass subject to such right of way.

Sec. 5. That any company desiring to secure the benefits of this act shall, within twelve months after filing the preliminary map of location of its road as hereinbefore prescribed, whether upon surveyed or unsurveyed lands, file with the register of the land office for the district where such land is located a map and profile of at least a twenty mile section of its road or a profile of its entire road if less than twenty miles, as definitely fixed, and shall thereafter each year definitely locate and file a map of such location as aforesaid of not less than twenty miles additional of its line of road until the entire road has been thus definitely located, and upon approval thereof by the secretary of the interior the same shall be noted upon the records of said office, and thereafter all such lands over which such right of way shall pass shall be disposed of subject to such right of way: Provided, That if any section of such road shall not be completed within one year after the definite location of said section so approved, or if the map of definite location be not filed within one year as herein required, or if the entire line be not completed within four years from the filing of the map of definite location, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said road, and thereupon shall revert to the United States without further action or declaration, the notation of such uncompleted section upon the records of the land office shall be canceled; and the reservations of such lands for the purposes of said right of way, stations, and terminals shall cease and become null and void without further action.

Sec. 6. That the secretary of the interior is hereby authorized to issue a permit, by instrument in writing, in conformity with and subject to the restrictions herein contained, unto any responsible person, company, or corporation, for a right of way over the public domain in said district, not to exceed one hundred feet in width, and ground for station and other necessary purposes, not to exceed five acres for each station for each five miles of road, to construct wagon roads and wire rope, aerial or other tramways, and the privilege of taking all necessary material from the public domain in said district for the construction of such wagon roads or tramways, together with the right, subject to supervision and at rates to be approved by said secretary, to levy and collect toll or freight and passenger charges on passengers, animals, freight, or vehicles passing over the same for a period not exceeding twenty years, and said secretary is also authorized to sell to the owner or owners of such wagon road or tramway, upon the completion thereof, not to exceed twenty acres of public land at each terminus at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, such land when located at or near tide water not to extend more than forty rods in width along the shore line and

the title thereto to be upon such expressed conditions as in his judgment may be necessary to protect the public interest and all minerals, including coal, in such right of way or station grounds shall be reserved to the United States: Provided, That such lands may be located concurrently with the line of such road or tramway, and the plat of the preliminary survey and the map of definite location shall be filed as in the case of railroads and subject to the same conditions and limitations: Provided further, That such rights of way and privileges shall only be enjoyed by or granted to citizens of the United States or companies or corporations organized under the laws of a state or territory; and such rights and privileges shall be held subject to the right of congress to alter, amend, repeal, or grant equal rights to others on contiguous or parallel routes. And no right to construct a wagon road on which toll may be collected shall be granted unless it shall first be made to appear to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that the public conveyance requires the construction of such proposed road, and that the expense of making the same available and convenient for public travel will not be less on an average than five hundred dollars per mile: provided, That the proposed line of road in any case shall be located over any road or trail in common use for public travel, the secretary of the interior shall decline to grant such right of way, if, in his opinion, the interests of the public would be injuriously affected thereby. Nor shall any right to collect toll upon any wagon road in said district be granted or inure to any person, corporation or company until it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of said secretary that at least an average of five hundred dollars per mile has been actually expended in constructing such road; and all persons are prohibited from collecting or attempting to collect toll over any wagon road in said district, unless such person or the company or person for whom he acts shall at the time and place the collection is made or attempted to be made possess written authority, signed by the secretary of the interior, authorizing the collection and specifying the rates of toll: Provided, That accurate printed copies of said written authority from the secretary of the interior, including toll, freight and passenger charges thereby approved, shall be kept constantly and conspicuously posted at each station where toll is demanded or collected. And any person, corporation, or company collecting or attempting to collect toll without such written authority from the secretary of the interior, or failing to keep the same posted as herein required, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined for each offense not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and in default of payment of such fine and costs of prosecution shall be imprisoned in jail not exceeding ninety days, or until such fine and costs of prosecution shall have been paid.

That any person, corporation or company qualified to construct a wagon road or tramway under the provisions of this act that may heretofore have constructed not less than one mile of road at a cost of not less than five hundred dollars per mile, or one-half mile of tramway at a cost of not less than five hundred dollars; shall have the prior right to apply for such right of way and for lands and stations and terminals and to obtain the same pursuant to the provisions of this act over and along the line hitherto constructed or actually being improved by the applicant, including wharves connected therewith. That if any party to whom license has been granted to construct such wagon road or tramway shall, for the period of one year, fail, neglect or refuse to complete the same, the rights herein granted shall be forfeited as to any such uncompleted section of said wagon road or tramway, and thereupon shall revert to the United States without further action or declaration, the notation of such uncompleted section upon the records of the land office shall be cancelled, and the reservations of such land for the purposes of said right of way shall cease and become null and void without further action. And if such road or tramway shall not be kept in good condition for use, the secretary of the interior may prohibit the collection of toll thereon pending the making of necessary repairs.

That all mortgages executed by any company acquiring a right of way under this act upon any portion of its road that may be constructed in said District of Alaska, shall be recorded with the secretary of the interior, and the record thereof shall be notice of their execution and shall be a lien upon the rights and property of said company as therein expressed, and such mortgage shall also be recorded in the office of the secretary of the District of Alaska and in the office of the secretary of the state or territory wherein such company is organized: Provided, that all lawful claims of laborers, contractors, subcontractors or material men, for labor performed or material furnished in the construction of the railroad, tramway, or wagon road shall be a first lien thereon and take precedence of any mortgage or other lien.

Sec. 7. That this act shall not apply to any lands within the limits of any military, park, Indian, or other reservation unless such right of way shall be provided for by act of congress.

Sec. 8. That congress hereby reserves the right at any time to alter, amend, or repeal this act or any part thereof; and the right of way herein and hereby authorized shall not be assigned or transferred in any form whatever prior to the construction and completion of at least one-fourth of the proposed mileage of such railroad, wagon road, or tramway, as indicated by the map of definite location, except by mortgages or other liens that may be given or secured thereon to aid in the construction thereof: Provided, that where within ninety days after the approval of this act, proof is made to the satisfaction of the secretary of the interior that actual surveys, evidenced by designated monuments were

made, and the line of railroad, wagon road or tramway located thereby, or that actual construction was commenced on the line of any railroad, wagon road or tramway prior to January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, the rights to inure hereunder shall if the terms of this act are complied with as to such railroad, wagon road or tramway, relate back to the date when such survey or construction was commenced; and in all conflicts relative to the right of way or other privilege of this act the person, company or corporation having been first in time in actual survey or construction, as the case may be, shall be deemed first in right.

Sec. 9. That the map and profile of definite location of such railroad, wagon road or tramway, to be filed as hereinbefore provided, shall, when the line passes over surveyed lands, indicate the location of the road by reference to section or other established survey corners, and where such line passes over unsurveyed lands the location thereon shall be indicated by courses and distances and by reference to natural objects and permanent monuments in such manner that the location of the road may be readily determined by reference to descriptions given in connection with said profile map.

Sec. 10. That any citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age, or any association of such citizens, or any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of any state or territory now authorized by law to hold lands in the territories, hereafter in the possession of and occupying public lands in the District of Alaska in good faith for the purposes of trade, manufacture or productive industry may each purchase one claim only not exceeding eighty acres of such land for any one person, association or corporation, at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, upon submission of proof that said area embraces improvements of the claimant and is needed in the prosecution of such trade, manufacture or other productive industry, such tract of land not to include mineral or coal lands, and ingress and egress shall be reserved to the public on the waters of all streams, whether navigable or otherwise: Provided, that no entry shall be allowed under this act on lands abutting on navigable water of more than eighty rods: Provided further, that there shall be reserved by the United States a space of eighty rods in width between tracts sold or entered under the provisions of this act on lands abutting on any navigable stream, inlet, gulf, bay or seashore, and that the secretary of the interior may grant the use of such reserved lands abutting on the water front to any citizen or association of citizens, or to any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any state or territory, for landings and wharves, with the provision that the public shall have access to and proper use of such wharves and landings, at reasonable rates of toll to be prescribed by said secretary, and a roadway sixty feet in width, parallel to the shore line as near as may be practical, shall be reserved for the use of the public as a highway: Provided further, that in case more than one person, association or corporation shall claim the same tract of land, the person, association or corporation having the prior claim, by reason of actual possession and continued occupation in good faith, shall be entitled to purchase the same, but where several persons are or may be so possessed of parts of the tract applied for the same shall be awarded to them according to their respective interests: Provided further, that all claims substantially square in form and lawfully initiated, prior to January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, by survey or otherwise, under sections twelve and thirteen of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (Twenty-six Statutes at Large, Chapter five hundred and sixty-one) may be perfected and patented upon compliance with the provisions of said act, but subject to the requirements and provisions of this act, except as to area, but in no case shall said entry extend along the water front for more than one hundred and sixty rods: And provided further, That the secretary of the interior shall reserve for the use of the natives of Alaska suitable tracts of land along the water front of any stream, inlet, bay or seashore for landing places for canoes and other craft used by such natives: Provided, That the Annette, Pribilof Islands, and the islands leased or occupied for the propagation of foxes be excepted from the operation of this act.

That all affidavits, testimony, proofs and other papers provided for by this act and by said act of March third eighteen hundred and ninety-one, or by any departmental or executive regulation thereunder, by depositions or otherwise, under commission from the register and receiver of the land office, which may have been or may hereafter be taken and sworn to anywhere in the United States, before any court, judge or other officer authorized by law to administer an oath, shall be admitted in evidence as if taken before the register and receiver of the proper local land office. And thereafter such proof, together with a certified copy of the field notes and plat of the survey of the claim, shall be filed in the office of the surveyor-general of the District of Alaska, and if such survey and plat shall be approved by him, certified copies thereof, together with the claimant's application to purchase, shall be filed in the United States land office in the land district in which the claim is situated, whereupon, at the expense of the claimant, the register of such land office shall cause notice of such application to be published for at least sixty days in a newspaper of general circulation published nearest the claim within the District of Alaska, and the applicant shall at the time of filing such field notes, plat and application to purchase in the land office, as aforesaid, cause a copy of such plat, together with the application to purchase, to be posted upon the claim, and such plat and application shall be kept posted in a conspicuous place on such claim continu-

ously for at least sixty days, and thereafter any person, corporation or association, having or asserting any adverse interest in, or claim to, the tract of land or any part thereof sought to be purchased, may file in the land office where such application is pending under oath, an adverse claim setting forth the nature and extent thereof, and such adverse claimant shall, within sixty days after the filing of such adverse claim, begin action to quiet title in a court of competent jurisdiction within the District of Alaska, and thereafter no patent shall issue for such claims until the final adjudication of the rights of parties, and such patent shall then be issued in conformity with the final decree of the court.

Sec. 11. That the secretary of the interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, may cause to be appraised the timber or any part thereof of upon public lands in the District of Alaska, and may from time to time sell so much thereof as he may deem proper for not less than the appraised value thereof, in such quantities to each purchaser as he shall prescribe, to be used in the District of Alaska, but not for export therefrom. And such sales shall at all times be limited to actual necessities for consumption in the district from year to year, and payments for such timber shall be made to the receiver of public moneys of the local land office of the land district in which said timber may be sold, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, and the moneys arising therefrom shall be accounted for by the receiver of such land office to the commissioner of the general land office in a separate account, and shall be covered into the treasury. The secretary of the interior may permit, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the use of timber found upon the public lands in the District of Alaska by actual settlers, residents, individual miners, and prospectors for minerals, for firewood, fencing, buildings, mining, prospecting, and for domestic purposes, as may actually be needed by such persons for such purposes.

Sec. 12. That the president is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, by executive order from time to time to establish or discontinue land districts in the district of Alaska, and to define, modify, or change the boundaries thereof, and designate or change the location of any land office therein; and he is also authorized and empowered to appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, a register for each land district he may establish and a receiver of public moneys thereof; and the register and receiver appointed for such district shall, during their respective terms of office, reside at the place designated for the land office. That the registers and receivers of public moneys in the land districts of Alaska shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand and five hundred dollars and the fees provided by law for like officers in the state of Oregon, not to exceed, including such salary and fees, a total annual compensation of three thousand dollars for each of said officers.

Sec. 13. That native-born citizens of the Dominion of Canada shall be accorded in said district of Alaska the same mining rights and privileges accorded to citizens of the United States in British Columbia and the Northwest Territory by the laws of the Dominion of Canada or the local laws, rules, and regulations; but no greater right shall be thus accorded than citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become such may enjoy in said district of Alaska; and the secretary of the interior shall from time to time promulgate and enforce rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect.

Sec. 14. That under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, the privilege of entering goods, wares and merchandise in bond or of placing them in bonded warehouses at any of the ports in the district of Alaska, and of withdrawing the same for exportation in any place in British Columbia or the Northwest Territory without payment of duty, is hereby granted to the government of the Dominion of Canada and its citizens or citizens of the United States and to persons who have declared their intention to become such whenever and so long as it shall appear to the satisfaction of the president of the United States, who shall ascertain and declare the fact by proclamation, that corresponding privileges have been and are being granted by the government of the Dominion of Canada in respect of goods, wares and merchandise passing through the territory of the Dominion of Canada to any point in the district of Alaska from any point in said district.

Approved, May 11, 1898.

### Mining Sales.

Last Saturday C. W. Darling, a New York capitalist, purchased of parties in Wrangel two groups of mining properties, and paid them spot cash for the same.

The first group he bought of James Brennan, George May and Martin Ellison of Ketchikan, for which he paid them \$500. The group includes four claims on Boat bay, on the southwest side of Gravina island. The ore was tested in Colorado and found to run 36 1/2 per cent in copper and \$8 a ton in gold.

The second group he purchased of George Grant of Ketchikan, and it is located on Moira sound, on the east side of Prince of Wales island. The ore carries copper and gold. The vein showed 32 inches on the croppings. Mr. Darling went 300 feet down the hill and made a cross-cut, and uncovered a seven-foot vein. The price was \$500.

The Amur brought forty-five mules for the Pike outfit at Glenora last Saturday. The animals were taken to Glenora on the steamer Casca, which left Wrangel on Sunday.



# HAVANA.

## Gay and Picturesque Cuban Capital Has a Famous History.

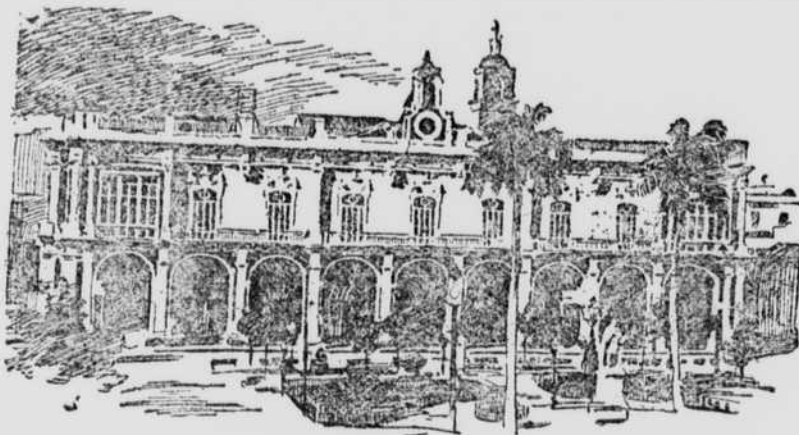
HAVANA, the capital of Cuba, is a world-city, known wherever the fame of cities has reached, and deserving of its fame, too, for like all great cities of industry and art, it is unique. Cuba's capital is coeval with the Mediterranean conquest of the Western hemisphere. The name of the city is characteristic of the religious Latin races, for when Diego de Velasquez laid its foundations, in 1515, he christened it San Cristobal de la Habana—St. Christopher of the haven or harbor—in honor of Columbus, the discoverer of the island. This name, bestowed upon the city by the conqueror of the island, has remained unchanged, and it is still officially so called. But its popular name has been shortened to Habana in Spanish and Havana in other tongues. The city has a population of about 200,000.

Havana is sited on the west side of the bay of its own name—one of the most beautiful bodies of water of its kind found anywhere. The city stands on a sort of peninsula that is formed on one side by the waters of the bay, and on the other by those of the gulf. In olden times it was one of the strongest of the places of the civilized world. When ships of war were of wood and carried a few guns whose bullets were repelled by granite masonry, Havana was impregnable. But the "oak levitans" and the "rock-built cities" of Lord Byron are now historical. On the one hand the recent destruction of the Maine indicates the cause why granite walls are no longer needed, and on the other it is seen how the submarine mine and torpedo have developed gun powder, which enables a ship to stand miles without a harbor and land shells in a city's heart.

Yet if it were not for Spanish poverty and decline, Havana to-day might have been as relatively strong as when, in 1585, it drove the fierce Sir Francis Drake away from its coasts. The fact is that the Spaniards have not kept step with the march of progress. The insanity of attempting to defend Havana with the same implements and methods

owner most; why an unearthly clangor of bells drives sleep from the city at daybreak; why no one ever keeps an appointment (and never apologizes for the offense), are questions that Havanaese and Cubans do not explain or attempt to explain.

The almost equatorial sun beats down upon the streets with terrific heat during the day, and none but business people and "low people" are seen during the early and middle day. When the



BLANCO'S PALACE.

sun sinks, however, the lazy inhabitants turn out, and the life of the night is the lively life of Havana. The city has not been very businesslike under Spanish rule. Most of the men are worthless and dissipated. They lounge in cafes and look only to pleasure such as the Spaniard delights in—gambling, cock fighting, bull baiting. No thought of the morrow is taken, and the result is that a more improvident population can be found nowhere. Sunday is Havana's holiday.

As for the churches, thousands of women religiously attend. In Cuba the church and her children are a woman's life. She soon loses her husband as her companion in the home. She does not read. She never heard of a new woman. She has her little circle of friends

The houses of the lower class look no different from without, but are awful within, and there the cause of Havana's scourges of yellow fever is at once apparent. The city is badly drained. The bay, with no free course of water, and comparatively little tide, is a reservoir, uncleaned, of the city's offal. It breeds disease, and in squalor where personal uncleanness is added to the perils incurred by municipal neglect, the houses of the poor have become the incubators of pestilence. Havana has many beautiful parks, squares and public places. The squares are all ornamented with royal palms and here and there an orange or banana tree, and here and there an Indian laurel.

No city in the world is furnished with such an abundance and variety of foods as is Havana, with the possible exception of San Francisco. The earth and

the commander of the fortress to surrender. Sores soon grew tired of the place and withdrew. But his example was frequently followed, and numerous attempts were made by buccaneers to capture the city and loot it. Notable among these efforts was that of the English buccaneer, Sir Francis Drake, who assaulted Havana in 1585, but was compelled to retire. The first scourge of yellow fever appeared in the shipping during the summer of 1761. In 1762 Admiral Pocock, with an English squadron, attacked Havana and forced it to capitulate. For two months the city put up a brave defense. In 1763 Havana was restored to the Spanish by the treaty of Paris.

The first newspaper published in Havana was La Gaceta de la Habana, which appeared in 1782. In 1780 the Jesuits were expelled from the city, and their church was converted into the cathedral of the diocese. This is the church in which it is said the ashes of Columbus were deposited in the year 1800. In 1818 Havana was opened to the commerce of the world.

### GOAT HUNTING IN ALASKA.

Novel Way to Bring Wild Goats Into Kill Range.

"They have a queer way of hunting mountain goats up in the mountains back of Skagway," said D. J. McKinney, the "Mayor of Skagway," at the Hotel Northern. "The boys at one of my camps told me one day that they had seen some goats up in the hills and they asked me if I wanted to go along to hunt them. Of course I did, and we were soon climbing high up on the mountains, away above the altitude that I thought any living creature would live. Still up and up we went. The boys were trying to get above a place where they had seen the goats a few days before. When they had located the proper point, they selected a huge boulder and got me to help them tip it over. It took the combined strength of three of us to get the rock started. When it did get to going the havoc it caused on its way down to the valley was something fearful. Then the boys told me to get ready for a surprise. We all got our rifles ready and waited. It was only a short time until we saw emerging from the scrubby growth below us three fine goats. They came toward us, bounding from crag to crag and apparently heedless of the danger they were running into. They came to within sixty yards of us and we brought down all three.

"I learned then that the goat always tries to get above rolling rocks, and that that is a favorite way of hunting them."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

### Too Quick.

When a man is peculiarly quick to see a possible advantage, and uses his clear-sightedness solely for his own benefit, other men are apt to be afraid of him. That was how it was with Ralph Bernal, a print connoisseur. He was so quick to see a valuable thing, and appropriate it before anybody else realized its worth, that dealers got frightened when he entered their shops.

"What do you want for that?" he one day asked, as his eye fell on a certain sheet in a portfolio of odd prints. It was a good copy of Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation."

"Three guineas," was the reply. "I'll take it," said the connoisseur. "Shall I send it to you, Mr. Bernal?" "No," replied his customer, quickly. "I will carry it home myself." And he was not quite at ease until it was in his hand. At the first glance he had seen that modern was spelled modern. The addition of that "d" made all the difference in the value. It proved that he had fallen upon the rarest of the Hogarth impressions, and for this proof the British Museum had to pay £81.

It was no wonder that dealers felt uneasy when he appeared. But on one occasion he proved himself too sharp. He entered the shop of a well-known print-seller, and found the shopkeeper's wife in charge. As he came in he noticed that she hastily put something away in a drawer. The instincts of the collector were instantly awakened.

"What have you got there, Mrs. Town?" he asked. "Let me see it." "Oh, no, sir, it is nothing you would care about," she replied.

"Come, come," said Bernal. "I know it is something good." Whereupon the blushing lady displayed to the eager eyes of the virtuoso a pair of her husband's old socks, which she had been industriously darning when her inquisitive customer entered the shop.

### Loyal Dental.

The literal person is sure to furnish amusement so long as he inhabits this "terrestrial ball," and that, it is safe to say, will be while the human race exists.

Mr. W. M. Shoemaker says, in his account of a voyage in southern seas, that one night, after leaving a harbor, one of the passengers, an Englishman, remarked on the fact that the vessel had listed materially to the port side.

"Oh," said a mischievous American, "that's because we have got rid of all those heavy English newspapers."

The loyal subject of the crown protested.

"Oh, I say, now," he cried, "they don't weigh any more than the New York Herald, don't you know!"

### WHY WE ARE RIGHT HANDED.

A Legacy that Has Descended to Us from Bellicose Ancestry.

Primitive man, being by nature a fighting animal, fought, for the most part at first, with his canine teeth, his nails and his fists, till in process of time he added to those early and natural weapons the further persuasions of a club or shield.

He fought, as Darwin has conclusively shown, mainly for the possession of ladies of his kind, against other members of his own sex and species. If you fight you soon learn to protect the most exposed and vulnerable portion of your body. Or, if you don't, natural selection manages it for you, by killing you off as an immediate consequence.

To the boxer, wrestler, or hand-to-hand combatant, the most vulnerable portion is undoubtedly the heart. A hard blow, well delivered, on the left breast, will easily kill.

Hence, from an early period men have used the right hand to fight with and have employed the left arm chiefly to cover the heart and to parry a blow aimed at that specially vulnerable region. And when weapons of offense and defense supersede mere fists and teeth, it is the right hand that grasps the spear or sword, while the left adds over the heart, for defense, the shield or buckler.

From this simple origin, then, the whole vast difference of right and left in civilized life takes its beginning. At first the superiority of the right hand was only felt in the manner of fighting. But that alone gave it a distinct pull, and paved the way at last for the supremacy elsewhere. For when weapons came into use, the habitual employment of the right hand to grasp the spear, sword or knife, made the nerves or muscles of the right side far more obedient to the control of the will than those of the left.

The dexterity thus acquired by the right—see how the word "dexterity" implies this fact—made it more natural for the early hunter and artificer to employ the same hand in the manufacture of flint hatchets, bows and arrows, and all other manifold activities of savage life. It was the hand with which he grasped his weapon; it was therefore the hand with which he chipped it. The right hand remains especially "the hand in which you hold your knife," and that is how your children decide the question which is which when they begin to know their right hand from their left for practical purposes.—Saturday Evening Post.

### How to Live Long.

By reason of certain articles in the daily papers, Punch has been inundated with letters from a host of correspondents who beg him to observe the rules by which they have attained longevity, but at the same time he finds it difficult to follow the advice of all. "Septuagenarian," for instance, urges him to become a vegetarian. "On no account touch meat. It is poison. For the last fifty years I have dined on a boiled onion, and supped off a pint of lentil porridge." "Octogenarian," on the other hand, urges him "to eat, drink and be merry as much and as often as you please. I find there is nothing like a good dinner, followed by a theater, and supper with plenty of champagne, to put me in real good form." "Nonagenarian" declares that "the secret of long life lies in a cold tub bath taken every morning, winter and summer, with unflinching regularity." "Centenarian," again, writes: "Beware of soap and water—they spell death. For my part, I have only had a bath once in my life, when I went to the workhouse and could not help myself. The result was I caught a chill from which I nearly died." "Home-bird" avers that she owes her eighty years of happiness to matrimony. "Gay Dog of Ninety" says: "Half a century ago I was to marry, when I suddenly remembered your advice." "Blue Ribbon" argues that none but teetotalers can, or deserve to, attain to old age. "Liver," on the contrary, writes, "There is nothing like good liquor to preserve a man." "Irishman" writes, "If 'tis long ye're wantin' to live, ye must begin over ag'in. 'Tis all a question of heredity, it is. Ye must choose yer own feyther an' mother an' see they come from a long-lived stock, an' that's the only way at all, at all." If it were not for the initial object that he is already born, and the further difficulty of selecting your parents before you yourself have any existence, Punch would be inclined to believe that "Irishman" had hit the nail on the head; but for the present these two obstacles seem insuperable. For the rest, as it is manifestly impossible to adopt the advice of all, he has decided to continue in his old habits and to take his chance of long life with his neighbors.

### Strange Chinese Law.

If a Chinese dies while being tried for murder, the very fact of his dying is taken as evidence of his guilt. He has departed, but somebody must suffer, and his eldest son, if he has one, is sent to prison for a year. If he has no son, then his father or brother gets a flogging. It's all in the family, and justice must be administered.

None but a mean man will upbraid his wife for powdering her nose on a sweaty day and then turn around and comb his back hair up over the bald spot on the top of his head.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF HAVANA.

of warfare that were successful three centuries ago is in perfect keeping with Spain's anachronism in civilization.

The town, as has already been said, is unique. It is not Spanish, it is not Oriental, it is not European, nor does it at all resemble anything in the United States. It is Cuban. The bay, ordinarily, is one of the most vividly beautiful sights to be seen anywhere. Humboldt's description of the approaches to Havana fails to do it justice, and that distinguished traveler

like herself, and some day dies. But she has been faithful to the church, and the most striking thing about a service in the great cathedral is the presence of the women of Havana and the absence of the men. It is said here that most men go to church but three times in their life—when baptized, when about to be married and when dead—and the church is as rigid in its requirement of the first two visits as the departed is to be received there at last.

The cathedral is really one of the finest edifices in Havana. It is built to last for ages. In it are the remains of Christopher Columbus—that is, the tomb is there, beside the altar and the inscription. It is also duly authenticated that the remains are there, too, but even Spaniards nod doubtfully when asked, "Is it true?"

The lottery is the curse of Havana. One of the first cries heard on the street in the morning is the shrill voice of a Cuban yelling that he has lottery tickets for sale. It is often the last sound heard at night. It would seem that all Cuba must gamble to support so formidable a company of fakers.

All the storekeepers are courteous and unobtrusive. A visitor experiences great difficulty in purchasing anything characteristically Cuban in the stores, but that is because Cuba produces only two things, sugar and tobacco, and buys everything she uses—even buys back her sugar refined.

The easiest thing to buy is cigars, and they cost astonishingly less than in the States. There is an experience in buying them, because the great cigar factories of Havana, producing brands that are known to smokers all over the world, are interesting institutions. They occupy buildings so nearly resembling the ordinary dwelling house that they would be mistaken for them by a stranger except for the odor.

### Quaint Cuban Houses.

The Cuban house of the better class is of the ordinary, typical construction. It is enormously heavy, built of adobe or soft stone, to withstand earthquakes and to resist heat. The rooms are enormous, with ceiling from fifteen to twenty or twenty-five feet high, all floors, even in the bedrooms, being of stone, and the windows covered with great iron bars.

tion of the women remind a widely traveled man of the women of the Orient. They are close-kept and live in tropical idleness. Miscegenation is common, and it is no rare matter to find a Cuban family of very good social position and of considerable wealth composed of persons that would be classed as quadroons in America. Havana is a city of grand surprises for the foreign visitor. A political mite as it is in comparison with London, there are slums in Havana that cannot be matched in the metropolis of the world.

### As Place of Residence.

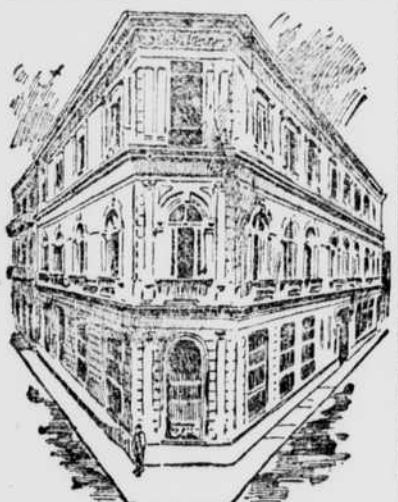
Havana has infinite charms as a place of residence. Its climate, its vegetation, the cheap rate at which one can buy all the delicacies of the table, the romance in the very air, the ease with which a little labor will yield a



HOTEL INGATERA, RESORT OF FOREIGNERS.

large return, the proximity of the sea, its middle distance between the invigorating north and the tropical countries of the southern continent, the profusion of its fruits and flowers—all these things make it a most desirable place to live, and there is no doubt that thousands of Americans had been there long ago were it not for the blighting and repressing rule of Spain—a rule that tends to ruin commerce and enterprise wherever it has sway.

In 1550 the seat of Spanish officialdom in Cuba was transferred from Santiago de Cuba to Havana, an early recognition of the city's importance. One year later pirates under the leadership of the notorious Jacob Sores attacked the town, sacked its church and the dwellings of the wealthy and compelled



AMERICAN CONSULATE BUILDING.

admits that the picture is indescribable. Cuba and Havana have ways and wards that are all their own.

### Slaves to Precedent.

Havana is a mystery to the European and the American. The question, "Why do you this and do you that?" is always answered with, "We have always done so; what else would you have us do?" Why the farmers use a crooked stick to plow with, why ladies sit in their carriages while the dry goods clerks bring out rolls of cloth for them to inspect; why dark women and even black women powder their faces until they look as if they had been daubed with flour; why houses are built to a line within two feet of the curbing, so that pedestrians cannot walk two abreast; why the houses are all painted in whatever vivid color pleases the



## HOME WAS HER PARADISE.

Mrs. John M. Thurston Loved Her Family Afore All Else.

With the death of Mrs. John M. Thurston the most popular woman in Nebraska passed away. She had attained more prominence than any other Nebraska woman, and it was by no means due to the prominence of her illustrious husband. In fact, it is no secret that Senator Thurston owes as much of his political success to the advice and assistance of his wife as to any other one person's efforts.

Mrs. Thurston was an ambitious woman—ambitious for her husband's success in all he undertook. She had the mental capacity to aid him, and with her knowledge of men and measures took advantage of many little things to contribute to the Senator's political prosperity. The lady whose tender heart broke and ceased to throb in the presence of the awful misery of the Cuban mothers was related directly to a family whose history has been a part of the history of the nation. Mrs. John M. Thurston was the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Luther Poland.



MRS. THURSTON.

Martha L. Poland was the niece of Luke P. Poland, a Vermont statesman of much renown and a politician of great ability. He was Chief Justice and United States Senator from that State for many years. She was born in that State in 1848. Mrs. Thurston's parents removed to Omaha twenty-eight years ago. Her father was a prominent citizen. He died a year ago. Mrs. Poland, a beautiful, white-haired, gentle-faced woman, lives to-day at the Thurston mansion.

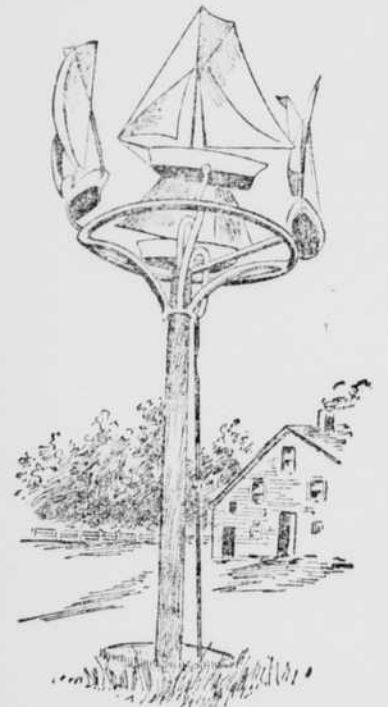
When Senator Thurston and Martha Poland married in Omaha twenty-five years ago last Christmas he was a struggling young lawyer. It was then that the fine mental training of Mrs. Thurston came to her husband's aid. She was his chief counselor and assisted him to prepare many of his law cases. Mrs. Thurston was not a society woman in the accepted sense, though she moved in the most select circles. She was too much busied in the welfare of her husband and family to think about the small affairs common to society folks.

The photograph of Mrs. Thurston accompanying this sketch was taken about the time of her marriage. She was strongly averse to sitting for a photograph, and this is probably the only likeness of her that was ever preserved. She was urged by her husband to sit for the photographer the day after her silver wedding, but refused on the plea that it required more time than she cared to give to the subject.

## AN AIRY FLEET.

A Nautical Windmill Pumps Water Into a Farmhouse.

This nautical windmill pumps water from the Bronx River into a Williamsburg, N. Y., farmhouse. The four



AT THE SPOT OF THE WINDS.

sloops are correctly built and rigged. They fill, jib and tack as they swing around the circle, often making great speed.

## Tactful Persuasion.

Among Gen. Chalmers' troops, during the civil war, was a Mississippi regiment composed of boys from 12 to 14 years old, and old men from 60 to 75. They had responded to a call for troops,

and were mischievously known by the nickname, "Tax in Kind." For each farmer in the Confederacy had given the Government 10 per cent. of his crops, which was thus designated; and a rascal among the regular troops, one day seeing a little boy with an old squirrel rifle twice as long as its owner, said to him, "Are you Tax in Kind?"—and the phrase stuck.

Before going into camp, on the first night near Memphis, the colonel of the Tax in Kind regiment approached Gen. Chalmers and asked:

"Are we not in the State of Tennessee?"

"Yes, this is Shelby County."

"Well, sir," said the colonel, "my men volunteered to defend Mississippi. You would not allow us to bring cooking utensils, and we have no bread; therefore, I shall return to my State."

"Well," said the general, "let us talk about it." They walked along to the camp-fire, and he continued, to the man who was busy there:

"Jim, get to work. I have invited Col. — to take supper with me. Give us the best you have."

Jim started up the fire, and made his preparations. He stirred up some dough in a bucket, filled some corn shucks with it, and covered them up in hot ashes. Then he sliced some fat bacon, and broiled it over the coals, on the end of a stick.

Meanwhile, as the colonel watched these homely proceedings, the general recited to him the story of the Alamo. He told how the hundred and seventy-two patriots, under Col. Travis, resisted the attack of Santa Anna with his three thousand Mexicans, and how Col. Travis, when he found that all hope had departed, announced the fact to his men, saying, "I will die like a man for my country." Then, with his sword he made a line on the floor and called on those who would sacrifice all for freedom, to cross it.

"And do you know," concluded Gen. Chalmers, "they all crossed it but one. His name was Rose."

A hundred boys who had been listening to the story, applauded it, and at the moment of its conclusion, Jim announced that supper was ready. He began handing about ash-cakes in the shape of an ear of corn, and slices of bacon. The colonel was thoughtful. He took a bite or two, and then he spoke:

"General, I see the point. I can stand it if you can. If my boys are willing, we will stay."

"Stay, colonel, stay!" cried the boys, with one accord. And stay they did.

## ELIZABETH HARRISON.

Baby Daughter of the Former President Is Growing Apace.

Elizabeth Harrison, the baby daughter of the former President of the United States, is growing apace. Miss Har-



HARRISON'S LITTLE DAUGHTER.

rison is now nearly a year old, and has traveled extensively for one of her age. She spent last summer at Old Forge, in the Adirondacks, where her father owns a fine camp. When the camping season broke up Miss Harrison paid a visit to Indianapolis and held court there during the fall. She received distinguished lights of society and eminent politicians of the State laid their tributes before her. During the winter Miss Harrison repaired to Washington and was one of the season's most important visitors to the White House, where President and Mrs. McKinley were presented to her with due form. Miss Harrison is the picture of her father, whose dear delight is to hold her on his lap for hours and feed his eyes on her silken white skin, her big violet orbs and the pretty little dimple in her chin. Mr. Harrison would sooner hold his present job as "papa" of Elizabeth than be President.

## Assays So Much Per Ton.

"Some things are cheap enough in Dawson City. The carpet beatin' works never charge nothing for renovating your carpets."

"How do they make it pay?"

"They just keep the dust."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## New-Fangled Medical Methods.

Aunt Becky—I don't believe in that young doctor, anyway.

Niece—Why not, auntie?

Aunt Becky—Well, the medicine he gives don't taste bad enough to do any good.—New York Journal.

## Women Sailors.

Women sailors are employed in Norway, Denmark and Finland, and are found to be excellent mariners.

## Electrical Novelties.

Electrical exhibits at the Trans-Mississippi exposition will embrace displays of all the important practical discoveries that have been made in the field during the past few years. They will include a special exhibit of apparatus and inventions of Thomas A. Edison, various vacuum tube exhibits of Lieutenant Squire and Professor Crehore in rapid synchronography or synchronoscope. The system of military telegraphy and telephony employed in the regular army will also be shown. Tesla's oscillator, which was described at the international congress of electricians at the World's Fair, will be another rare exhibit. The various systems of wire telegraphy that have become associated with the names of Marconi, Rhigi and Lodge will be exhibited and should prove opportune, as nothing much has been done on this side of the Atlantic in this promising field. Various forms of third rail railways will be shown. This type has been adopted on the elevated lines in the city of Chicago, and on several New England roads. It will probably be still more extensively employed in the future. Then, too, there will be an exhibit of alternating current motors adapted for street railway work, which experts assert will eventually supplant the present continuous current type.

The very interesting results obtained by applying electricity to the forcing of plants and the rapid germination of seeds will be demonstrated. Kite flying with electric recording instruments for determining the electrical condition of the atmosphere will be a striking feature of the electrical section.

The spiders that spin webs are in an infinite minority compared with those which do not. Ground spiders, as the non-spinners are called, abound everywhere, and depend on agility and swiftness of foot to catch their prey.

There are nearly 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.



Deware of "cheap" baking powders. Alum makes good medicine but bad food. Ask your doctor.

In France there have been found only two criminals whose measurements by the Bertillon system coincided.

## SHAKE INTO YOUR SHOES.

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen smarting feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for chilblains, sweating, damp, callous and hot, tired aching feet. We have over 10,000 testimonials of cures. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

In Paris the trees in the public streets are treated with as much attention as are the plants in botanical gardens. Officials look after their welfare, and as a result the streets are beautiful and comfortable.

## HOME PRODUCTS AND PURE FOOD.

All Eastern Syrup, so-called, usually very light colored and of heavy body, is made from glucose. "Ten Golden Drops" is made from Sugar Cane and is strictly pure. It is for sale by first-class grocers, in cans only. Manufactured by the Pacific Coast Syrup Co. All genuine "Ten Golden Drops" have the manufacturer's name lithographed on every can.

## \$100 REWARD \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its forms, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

Sold by druggists. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

As iron expands with heat, the Eiffel tower is said to be five inches taller when the temperature is high than it is in the cool of the day.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE \$3.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 60 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

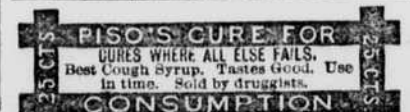
In 1816 the value of a bushel of wheat in England was equal to that of a pound of nails. Today a bushel of wheat will buy 10 pounds of nails.

After being swindled by all others, send us stamp for particulars of King Solomon's Treasure, the OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER, CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 747, Philadelphia, Pa.

I know that my life was saved by Piso's Cure for Consumption. John A. Miller, Au Sable, Michigan, April 21, 1895.

One of the German cities boasts a street laid with rubber.

In the spring cleanse your system by using Dr. Pfunder's Oregon Blood Purifier.



## Luxury of the Current.

Electricity can be applied to innumerable uses about the house, supplanting the less convenient devices and contrivances, but, unfortunately, the new ones using the current almost always cost more than the old. Where money is no object and luxury and convenience are supreme considerations everything conceivable can be done by electricity. For instance, on the yacht Niagara, built for George Gould, and recently launched, the electric plant is employed to furnish light for 440 16-candle-power incandescent lamps, and storage batteries are provided capable of supplying energy for 80 more. The dynamos are so designed that as many as 900 lamps can be illumined for purposes of display, besides a powerful searchlight on the bridge. There are also electric heaters, curling tongs, smoothing irons, ranges, warming-pans and electric elevators. Electricity will operate the laundry and drying-room, it will heat chafing dishes and bring out the music of a big orchestra. Call bells, telephones and such minor electric devices are also provided in profusion.

## Cement Admixtures.

For the past three years the cement trade section of the British board of trade has been making investigations into the question of cement admixtures, and the result is that the board announces that "Portland cement be defined as a mixture of two or more suitable materials intimately and artificially mixed in the requisite proportions, and afterward properly treated, to which nothing has been added during or after calcination except that an addition not exceeding 2 per cent of gypsum is permissible." If anything more be added the article so produced shall not be called Portland cement. The worst adulterants for Portland cement are decided to be ragstone and blast-furnace slag, the latter by far the more objectionable.

There are four millionaires in England to one in France.

## BAD PAY AND HARD WORK.

The bad pay and hard work of trained nurses has often been made the subject of benevolent exhortation by eminent medical men and non-professional philanthropists. It is well for an invalid, before he gets so bad as to need a nurse or doctor, to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters if he has chills and fever, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and nervousness. Use it regularly.

In the British lord chamberlain's department the position of chimney-sweep is held by a woman, and the office of statutory mason is also filled by a member of the fair sex.

## AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

We are asserting in the courts our right to the exclusive use of the word "CASTORIA," and "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," as our Trade Mark. I, Dr. Samuel Pitcher, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the name that has borne and does now bear the fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA" which has been used in the homes of the mothers of America for over thirty years. Look carefully at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought, and has the signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President. March 8, 1897. SAMUEL PITCHER, M.D.

"A Perfect Type of the Highest Order of Excellence in Manufacture."

Walter Baker & Co's



WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd. ESTABLISHED 1878.



YOUR LIVER Is it Wrong? Get it Right. Keep it Right. Moore's Revealed Remedy will do it. Three doses will make you feel better. Get it from your druggist or any wholesale drug house, or from Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., Seattle.

WILL & FINCK CO'S SPRING EYE GRASS BAG NEEDLES..... Plain or with Cutter. The best needle in the market. Used by all sack sewers. For sale by all general merchandise stores, or by

WILL & FINCK CO., 820 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal. For tracing and locating Gold or Silver Ore, lost or buried treasures. M. D. FOWLER, Box 387, Southington, Conn.

## FIBROID TUMOR

Expelled by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Mrs. B. A. LOMBARD, Box 71, West-dale, Mass., writes: "I have reason to think that I would not be here now if it had not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It cured me of a fibroid tumor in my womb."

"Doctors could do nothing for me, and they could not cure me at the hospital. I will tell you about it:

"I had been in my usual health, but had worked quite hard. When my monthly period came on, I flowed very badly. The doctor gave me medicine, but it did me no good. He said the flow must be stopped if possible, and he must find the cause of my trouble."

"Upon examination, he found there was a fibroid tumor in my womb, and gave me treatment without any benefit whatever. About that time a lady called on me, and recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; said she owed her life to it. I said I would try it, and did. Soon after the flow became more natural and regular. I still continued taking the Compound for some time. Then the doctor made an examination again, and found everything all right. The tumor had passed away, and that dull ache was gone."

It can be truthfully stated that such a result can be accomplished by no other remedy upon the market, and forcibly proves the peculiar virtue of the Vegetable Compound



## Good Health

Is the working capital of humanity. He who loses this is wrecked indeed. Is your life slipping away? When others fail consult

DOCTOR RATCLIFFE.

For the speedy, safe and permanent cure of all Nervous, Chronic and Special diseases, even in their most aggravated forms. There is no man in the world who has effected so many permanent cures in both Men and Women of troubles which other physicians of acknowledged ability had given up as hopeless as this eminent specialist.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, and all its attending ailments, of YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN. The awful effects of neglected or improperly treated cases, causing drains, weakness of body and brain, dizziness, falling memory, lack of energy and confidence, pain in back, joints and kidneys, and many other distressing symptoms, uniting one for study, business or enjoyment of life. Dr. Ratcliffe can cure you, no matter who or what has failed.

WEAK MEN. He restores lost vigor and vitality to weak men. Organs of the body which have been weakened through disease, overwork, excesses or indiscretions are restored to full power, strength and vigor through his own successful system of treatment.

VARIICOCELE, hydrocele, swelling and tenderness of the glands treated with untiring success. SPECIAL DISEASES, inflammation, discharges, etc., which, if neglected or improperly treated, break down the system, cause kidney and bladder diseases, etc.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. Prompt and special attention given to all their many ailments. WRITE IF you are aware of any trouble. DO NOT DELAY. Call on Dr. Ratcliffe today. If you cannot call, write him. His valuable book free to all sufferers. CONSULTATION FREE and confidential at office or by letter.

E. M. RATCLIFFE, 713 First Ave., SEATTLE, WASH.

## CLEVELAND

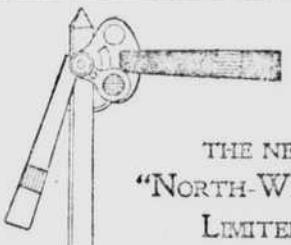
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WHEAT Make money by successful speculation in Chicago. We buy and sell wheat on margins. Fortunes have been made on a small beginning by trading in futures. Write for full particulars. Best of reference given. Several years' experience on the Chicago Board of Trade, and a thorough knowledge of the business. Send for our free reference book. DOWNING, HOPKINS & CO., Chicago Board of Trade Brokers. Offices in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Wash.

N. P. N. U. No. 19, '98. WHEN writing to advertisers please mention this paper.



## THE FORT WRANGEL NEWS.

A Grist of the Week's Local News Dished Up for the Special Benefit of Our Readers by News Reporters.

Prof. Porter is in receipt of a letter from Dr. Thwing who, with his family, arrived safely in Seattle.

The Farallon came in from Skagway last Friday bound for the sound. She had a fair passenger list.

Fred Patchin's new house is rapidly nearing completion. It is probably the largest residence in the city.

Elder Kennedy, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of this city was a welcome caller at the News office last Friday.

J. E. Sales went up the Stikeen last week to be gone a few weeks. Sales is a hustler and has lots of friends in this city.

Billy Mills, Julius Sternberg, Mrs. Heil, Mr. and Mrs. Leck and Mrs. Starr started for Dawson last Friday. They all take with them the best wishes of the News.

Several parties are contemplating a trip in the near future to that mysterious bourne where the fabled Lost Rucker mine is supposed to be located.

The Rossie arrived at this port last Friday night several hours behind time. There was much conjecture, before her arrival, as to what had become of the "critter."

'Tis not altogether improbable that the Ning Chow will again navigate the northern waters. She has been recently engaged in traffic along the Californian and southern coasts.

We are glad to chronicle for the information and congratulation of our numerous readers that the snow on the surrounding hills is fast disappearing. This will make it easy to determine which it is most appropriate to celebrate next month—Christmas or Fourth of July.

W. Foster, the hero of Fort Wrangel fishermen, is still after the halibut. The catching of the skate, of which mention was made in our last issue, should be added to his long line of victories over the finny tribe. He fished hard and long last Thursday and only succeeded in catching a devil fish.

Last week the bustle and hum of business was suddenly interrupted by a terrific explosion and as the thunderous report echoed across the bay, with blanched cheeks and starting eyeballs the inhabitants of this fair city stopped in the busy whirl of life and involuntarily whispered "a Spanish cruiser." But it was only Cagle, blasting rock for a break-water.

### It Rained.

The rain, the gentle rain, came down last Saturday evening everything and everybody except those who have the blues. Nothing but liver medicine will help them.

### Newspaper for Dawson.

If Dawson City has not a paper now it will soon glory in one, and a good live paper too. On board the good ship Laurada, which reached port last night enroute for St. Michaels there is a complete newspaper plant in charge of Mrs. Wall, wife of Sam Wall, special correspondent of the Frisco Call, who is now in the Klondike.

Mrs. Wall takes with her a long ton of paper and everything necessary to make a successful paper, including a large supply of gray matter. She will assist her husband in editing the paper.

### The Queen.

The City of Topeka arrived in this port last Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. She takes the run of the Cottage City, and therefore again becomes the mail boat for South Eastern Alaska. The Cottage City will take the Queen's route and the latter is taken out of the Alaska business. The Queen will probably run between Seattle and San Francisco. These changes are made necessary because the government has impressed into its service two of the best boats owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, the Senator and Puebla. The Topeka and her crew have always been very popular in Alaska waters and we will be glad of her return.

### Two Captains.

Captain Nightengale has charge of the Davidge wharf and another captain has charge of the steamer Amur. The owners of the Amur arranged to dock at the above named wharf. This was extremely satisfactory to Capt. Nightengale. Well the Amur steamed into the bay last Saturday afternoon and headed for the Davidge wharf. She came up within 20 feet and stopped. Then she backed up and stopped again. She remained there until the captain got through meditating and then the Amur pulled slowly up to the Troop wharf, tied up and unloaded her passengers and cargo. Maybe you think the first named captain wasn't hot, if you do you are mistaken. After some little investigation the News man got onto the inside of the trouble. The Richard III was tied up at one end of the Davidge wharf, which is 300 feet long. The captain of the Amur imagined he was in charge of a great big boat and said he couldn't land at the Davidge wharf unless the whole face of the dock was clear. One of the slips is not quite completed, but we don't know if the commander found fault with that or not. There was plenty of room for the Amur to land and have considerable space left, but the Amur's captain wouldn't have it that way.

## STARTLING EFFECTS OF THE SCENERY.

Rapt Admiration of the Beauties of Nature Gels Two Young Ladies Into an Embarrassing Predicament.

Illustrative of the peculiar and alluring charm and fascination of the natural scenery to be encountered here in original packages, we will relate a little incident that came within the range of our observation one day this week. The tide was quietly returning to land from its excursion to the sea when two handsome young ladies sauntered down the beach along North Front street. Everything was bright and lovely, and nature, with wooing caresses, lured them on, and, in the course of further events, to gratify its capricious whims, bound with silken meshes their reluctant feet to the shores of the mighty deep. We have three credible witnesses to this performance, who will make affidavits as to its correctness if necessary. 'Twas evident that these young ladies were on pleasure solely bent. The panorama, stretching far away to the western horizon, held them spell-bound, and the subtle influence of its ravishing splendor was as soothing to their senses as a whiff of chloroform to a pain-racked patient or a morning cock-tail to an inebriate. Weary of standing, yet reluctant to go, they were at last apparently deeply moved by some mute appeal of a venerable rock at the water's edge, which seemed to whisper in tones of earnest supplication—come tarry with me, and I will give you rest and welcome. Whether this Behen-covered, sea-beaten relic of an antediluvian age really was guilty of this flagrant breach of decorum, dependent truly knoweth not. But from the alacrity with which these young ladies seated themselves on his ample lap, we surmise the old sinner had been something of a masher in his younger days, and that his mind had not yet lost its cunning. Having gracefully poised themselves in becoming positions, these young ladies proceeded to the disposal of unfinished business. They gazed on the sparkling bay with rapt admiration, and then their eyes lifted to the lofty peaks, with their snow-capped summits, and their hearts were filled with wonder and adoration. Not a single, solitary semblance of a fear disturbed the serenity of their think tanks. They were utterly oblivious of their material surroundings. They heeded not the insinuating insistence of the tide as it sheered shoreward; they saw not the encroachment of the waters, and they wot not of the trocha they were rearing in their rear. Their thoughts were hardly of things terrestrial, but mingled with the clouds that sheathed the mountain sides. Having perused our narrative thus far, people with deep penetration and a capacity for earnest thought will no doubt discover that the tide has come in and isolated these young ladies on an island. Of this fact, in some mysterious manner, they were duly apprised. Whether the persistence with which the gentle waves soaked their corns and caressed their bunions awakened them to a realizing sense of their precarious position, or whether the sad sea said something about getting off the perch, we are not informed. However, it suddenly dawned upon these young ladies, that old Neptune had caught them napping. One of them arose, and with critical eye—we were not near enough to state positively that it was a critical eye, but we think the circumstances connected with the case warrant us in the assumption that it was—surveyed the situation. Having apparently satisfied herself that she was in the swim, she thereby felt encouraged to offer her kingdom, which was founded on a rock, for a boat. This she did in the highest style of the auctioneer's art. Three young men a little further down the beach, to whom this extravagant proposition was evidently directed, after a brief inspection, seemingly arrived at the conclusion that her kingdom wasn't worth the price, and she got no boat. On the contrary, these young men, with one accord, in unison, and unanimously, grinned like Cheshire cats and otherwise disported themselves in a manner that in the days of chivalry would have entitled them to close communion with the hangman's noose. Thus repulsed, the young ladies were thrown on their own resources to extricate themselves from the predicament into which they had fallen, or perhaps more properly speaking, were about to fall. Two alternatives presented themselves to the young ladies. One, was to take off their shoes and stockings and wade ashore. The other was to wade ashore without taking off their shoes and stockings. With a commendable display of good judgement, the first method was adopted. Having made up their minds, and thoroughly tucked in the edges, the young ladies deftly set about perfecting the necessary arrangements. Presently there was a gleam of alabaster whiteness, and a dainty foot was dipped into the deep, but the rapidity with which it was dipped out again nearly destroyed the equilibrium of its proud possessor. This movement was accompanied by a feminine screech of dismay of such fearful portent that a clam which was rubber-necking in fancied security a short distance away was thrown into spasms, and his life is now despaired of. Courage was necessary now, for time and tide waits for no man, neither do they wait for the dear sisters. We could tell by their maneuvers that the young ladies had resolved to dispense with any further monkeydoodle business and effect a landing without delay. As they prepared to launch themselves, we considerably stepped around the corner of a building and tried to collect interest on our thoughts—a very unsatisfactory undertaking under the circumstances. Having given ample time for the crossing of the Rubicon, we cautiously peeked around the corner and discovered the young ladies sitting on a log, above high water mark, arranging their toilet. The birds were singing their sweetest in the branches overhead and all nature was rejoicing and doing business at the old stand.

## NORTHERN PACIFIC

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PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS  
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AND ALL POINTS EAST  
AND SOUTH

### TIME SCHEDULE.

In Effect February 13th, 1898.

#### TRAINS LEAVE SEATTLE.

For Spokane, Roseland, St. Paul and the East 5:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.  
For Portland 5:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.  
For Olympia 7:30 a. m. and 5:00 a. m.  
For Aberdeen 5:00, 7:30 and 11:00 a. m.; 4:00 and 7:00 p. m.

#### TRAINS ARRIVE AT SEATTLE.

From Spokane, Roseland, St. Paul and the East 7:00 a. m.  
From Portland 6:20 and 11:00 p. m.  
From Olympia 6:20 p. m.  
From Tacoma 7:00 and 8:00 a. m.; 12:15, 6:20 and 11:30 p. m.

\*Daily except Sunday. All others daily. This card subject to change without notice. Through tickets to Japan and China via Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For rates, routes and other information call on or address:

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All kind of work made to order.

## Bath Tubs a Specialty

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Given all custom work

F. E. Cagle.

## THE Fort Wrangel News

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